The New-York Times.

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THE REVOLUTION.

Important Acts of the New French Government.

Censorship of the Press Indirectly Abolished.

The Prussians Resume Their Advance on Paris.

Ninety Thousand French Prisoners Marching to Germany.

Graphic Account of the Surrender of Napoleon.

Reported Overtures for Peace.

Hurried Departure of the Empress from Paris.

Princess Mathilde and Sixty-two Trunks Captured.

Movements of the Ex-Emperor and Prince Imperial.

THE REVOLUTION.

Progress Made—Stolen Pictures from the Louvre—Cabinet of the Minister of the Imperial Household—Victor Hugo on the Duty of the Hour—Appeal to the Germans.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The great French cities accept the Republic joyfully. Decrees absolving citizens from their oaths to the Empire, and abolishing stamps on journals, have been issued.

THE LOUVRE PICTURES.

M. GAMBETTA, the Secretary of the Interior, has given orders to closely watch the Count of NIEUWERKERKE, the former Superintendent of the Museum of the Louvre, until are produced all the missing paintings which have been from time to time stolen, under his administration. Orders have been givin for the arrest of M. PIETRI, lately Prefect of the Police, who is suspected of a determination to oppose the authorities. Seals have been placed on the Cabinet of Marshal VAILLANT, the Minister of the Imperial Household. The Marshal and his secretary left last night. All the Mayors of Paris have been appointed and installed in office. A large number of Prefects of Departments have also been appointed.

HUGO.

VICTOR HUGO, who has arrived here with his sons, receives ovations wherever he appears. He made a short address last night, exhorting the people to keep calm and offer a determined resistance to the enemy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

As the Corps Diplomatique have not received the circular usual under the circumstances, relations between France and other Powers are for the moment suspended. Nothing has been heard yet from the Cabinet of London, which is understood to purpose mediation.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Many of the Paris journals declare that there is no time now to discuss the form of government: Frenchmen must accept the one established, and immediately prepare for a defense *à l'outrance*. The *Constitutionnel*, in its leading article, today, says: "We must, above all, be patriotic as we have never been before; such is the danger which threatens our country; and we give in our adhesion to the Government of National Defense." The same paper notices the report that JULES FAVRE had telegraphed to Washington announcing the declaration of the Republic, and expresses the hope that volunteers will come to the aid of France from the free American Republic. The *Journal des Débâts* counsels the new Government while announcing the termination of the personal power to bear in mind that the nation is as much opposed to the personal power of eleven individuals as to that of one man. The *Journal* concludes by announcing that it will act with the Government.

APPEAL TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRAY.

The International Workmen's Society, in their address to the Social Democracy, say: "Prussia made war against the Emperor, not France, who now asks the withdrawal of your armies; otherwise it will be the universal duty of Frenchmen to rise and re-enact the scenes of '93. Frenchmen make no peace with the enemy on their soil; but they are the friends and allies of all free peoples. We protest against the intervention of the Powers, and implore the Prussian forces to recross the Rhine. Let us with grasped hands forget crimes prompted or perpetrated by despots. Let us form the United States of Europe; live the universal Republic."

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation:

To the Army:

When a General compromises his command he is relieved; when a Government puts in peril by its own weakness the public safety it is set aside. This is just what France is doing in abolishing the dynasty responsible for all our misfortunes. She has done boldly, in the face of all the world, this great act of justice. She executes the decree under which all your conscripts have been summoned, and in the same act secures the public safety. To save itself the nation needs now but to rise *en masse*, and henceforth to count on two things only—its own resolution, which is invincible, and your heroism, which has never had an equal, and which, in the midst of unmerited reverses, has astonished the world. Rally round that glorious symbol which, eighty years ago, drove back all Europe united before us. Today, as at that time, the name of the Republic signifies the intimate union of the army and the people for the defense of the country."

GERMAN EXPULSION.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Prefect of Police, by the direction of the Governor of Paris, orders all Germans not provided with special permission, to quit the Department of the Seine, and the Seine-et-Oise, within twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 A. M. today, under the penalty of being sent before a military tribunal.

GREETINGS FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Deputy CASTELLAR, in the name of the Republican minority in the Spanish Cortes, has sent to the Republican Government of France a dispatch, saying: "The Spanish minority salute in you the advent of Right and the inauguration of a new era of Liberty. Rest assured that the Republic will cause the cessation of the rivalries monarchs have created in Europe. All the Continent will form one people; all nations one family!" The address is signed by twenty Deputies of the Cortes. Great manifestations are preparing here in honor of the Republic of France. Expression will at the same time be given to the popular demand for the abrogation of the article in the Spanish Constitution establishing monarchy as the legal form of government for Spain.

The Republic at Marseilles and in the Departments.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—At Marseilles the Departmental Committee was installed yesterday in the Prefecture, and distributed to the people thousands of guns found there. The workmen arrested several secret agents of the Police. All the *sergents-de-ville* have disappeared. The Prefect of the Department, with his family, left the city on Sunday night. Deputy ESQUIROS is to make a solemn entry today. The Imperial emblems were torn down in all parts of the city on Sunday, and the statue of the Emperor at the Bourse was overthrown. The agitation continues, but there is now no disorder. The Prefect of Aisne hesitated for some time to proclaim the republic in his department; he could not believe the announcement first received from Paris. At Lille the municipal corporation have distributed arms to the people, and the National Guard has been organized.

Press Censorship Abolished—Palikao in Command at Lyons—Extreme Radicalism.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Division of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior has been abolished. This puts an end to the censorship of the Press. No more foreign journals will be stopped at the frontier and the freedom of the Press at home will be absolute. The Corps of Cent Gardes has been dissolved, and the members, who are picked men, have been distributed among the other regiments. The Count DE PALIKAO resumes command of the Army of Lyons. A Council of the Government was held at the Palace of the Louvre to-day; Gen. TROCHU presided. Efforts were made by some men last night to induce the people in the faubourgs to shout "Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale!" but it failed. The people would only hurrah for the Republic.

PROPOSED REMOVAL.

L'Opinion Nationale advises that some of the departments of the Government be removed to Bourges, which place is strongly fortified. Touching scenes occurred at the Mazas Prison when the political prisoners were released. It is reported that LEDRU ROLLIN and the Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duc D'AUMAYLE have entered France. The crowds have made demonstrations against the *Figaro* (newspaper) and ERNEST DREOLLE, editor of *Le Public*, for publishing a protest against the Republic.

RENTES FALLING.

PARIS, Sept. 5—Evening.—Rentes closed at 51f. 25c.

THE WAR.

The Advance on Paris—Invasion of the Bas Rhin.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch is official:

ST. MENEHOULD, Sept. 5.—MCMAHON'S army really numbered 120,000 men. It is extirpated. The transportation to Germany of the prisoners of war, including several Generals, has commenced. The advance of the enemy on Paris continues. The Sub-Prefect of Mulhouse telegraphs to Paris that the enemy are at several points in the neighborhood, and the volunteers are hastening out to oppose them.

The French Falling Back—The Uhlans on Their Heels—M. Guizot on the War.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the *Liberté*, from Laon, says: The troops falling back on Paris are under orders of Generals VINOY and MANDUIT. The Uhlans have been constantly on the heels of the army since its retreat began. The Prussians, in enormous numbers, are hastening to Paris, and in four days will be in sight of the walls. They seize the peasantry on the way, and force them into the ranks.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THEM.

The authorities here are making vigorous preparations to sustain a siege. The Garde Nationale is electing officers and being detailed for defense at different parts of the fortifications.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A circular from M. GAMBETTA says the Government is not one of intestine dissension and vain quarrel, but one of national defense, of combat to the last against the invaders.

The Prussians are at Neufchateau, marching.

LETTER FROM M. GUIZOT.

M. GUIZOT has written a long private letter to an English friend, in which he says: "France is superior to Prussia in men, money and territory, and is equal in perseverance. The age is with France and France is true to it. He deprecates, despondingly, the failure of the great object of his diplomatic career, which was to make popular on both sides of the channel the union of France and England." The letter has no date.

THE FLEET.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—Admiral BONET-WILAUMEZ, after a long conference with the French Ambassador, sailed from this port, yesterday, to concentrate his fleet on the east side of Zeeland.

THE PEOPLE ARMING.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—From all parts of France news is coming in of the enthusiastic adhesion to the Republic. The people are arming and volunteers are hastening to Paris, where a large force has already assembled.

MARSHAL M'MAHON NOT DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Paris telegram, denying MCMAHON'S death, says he may recover. His wife passed through Namur, yesterday, to join him at Sedan.

A Movement From Sedan—Failly—The March on Paris Resumed—Various Rumors.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Evening.—The Bavarian Corps, under Gen. VON DER TANN-RATHSAMHAUSEN, have left Sedan, which is now held by the Prussian Princes. The forces of the former will act as the escort to the French prisoners which have been placed in his charge, and which number 90,000.

VARIOUS WAR RUMORS.

The death of Gen. FAILLY is denied. Marshal MCMAHON is dead at Namur, in Belgium. The bombardment of Montmédy by the Prussians began on Monday. The French Army has been ordered to retire on Paris. The Prussians have entered Rheims.

PARIS, Sept. 5—Evening.—Gen. LOWENSTEIN'S corps, composing the German advance, has arrived at Nancy, on its march to Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—VICTOR HUGO and CERNUSCHI have returned to Paris. The former received an ovation.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Reported Overtures from France—The Prussian Journals on English Intervention.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Daily News* says JULES FAVRE, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already made peace propositions to Prussia. The basis of these propositions is the withdrawal of the Germans from the territory of France. France will give a guarantee that her standing army shall be abolished.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is reported that JULES FAVRE has gone forward to meet King WILLIAM of Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Prussian papers continue their assaults on England's intrusive intervention, and what they call "English neutrality." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The difficulty now is, shall France, rid of her Emperor, be made to pay for his sins, by sacrificing Alsace and Lorraine? The difficulty is presently to be resolved by the Prussian advance to Paris."

Open-air meetings continue to be held in various parts of England in favor of neutrality. A vast meeting of this sort took place at Birmingham, last night.

JULES FAVRE'S OVERTURES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The *Gaulois* says the report that JULES FAVRE has gone to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, seems to be confirmed by the fact that he did not appear, yesterday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Some journals contradict this report.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Prussians have utterly broken and defeated the Emperor and France, and it would be creditable now to desist. Only one or two strong frontier places like Strasbourg would be retained as guarantees.

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

Dr. Russel's Account—Surprise of Bismarck at Napoleon's Appearance at His Quarters—His Reception of the Fallen Emperor—Their Conversation—The Question of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Dr. RUSSEL writes to the *Times*, from Sedan, the 3d, further particulars of the affair at Sedan, as follows: "When the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron on the valley and hill-tops, batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, and as far as his eye could reach the hosts of embattled Germans, his decision was taken. At last, attended by a few of his staff on horseback, His Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count BISMARCK was in bed in his quarters at Donchery, when an officer rushed in, and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and to see the King. Count BISMARCK rose, and dressed hastily, you may be sure, in the white-peaked cap with yellow band, dark uniform coat with metal buttons and yellow facings, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortège outside of the town. I was away on the field, and therefore cannot of my own personal knowledge, state what occurred.

MEETING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.

As His Majesty alighted I hear that Count BISMARCK uncovered his head, and stood with his cap in hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor put it on. The Count replied: "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Donchery, the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count BISMARCK led the way, and entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up the stairs. The apartment was filled by the hand-loom and appliances of the weaver; so he descended, and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage. The Emperor sat down in one; Count BISMARCK took the other and placed it on His Majesty's left-hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down some distance away upon a small plot of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and as Count BISMARCK has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain forever as historic.

TALK ABOUT PEACE.

The great point to be gained was peace; but, so far as His Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Count BISMARCK. The Emperor stated that he had no power, could not negotiate a peace, could not give orders to the army or Marshal BAZAINE. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her and her Ministers must devolve the negotiations. So Count BISMARCK thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with His Majesty, and that it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Count BISMARCK declared it was not possible to accede to His Majesty's wishes until the capitulation had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, they ended it. The interview terminated, Count BISMARCK went to see the King; the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers.

SIGNING THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

At 11½ o'clock the articles of capitulation were signed as agreed upon by Gen. WIMPFFEN and Gen. VON MOLTKE, and, I believe, Count BISMARCK took part in the deliberation. The terms are:

"The garrison and army of Sedan to surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent into Germany; officers to be liberated on parole not to serve again during the war; all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up."

The Emperor's detention in Germany was understood to be a part of the stipulation.

THE KING AND THE EMPEROR.

About 2 o'clock the King, with his body guard and escort of cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers, proceeded to a chateau outside Sedan, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort, which was ranged on the other side of the avenue facing the cuirassiers. The King and his captive retired into the glass house off one of the saloons of the drawing-room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in earnest dialogue. After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated when alluding to the manner of the King.

THE EMPEROR HUMILIATED.

His great anxiety seems to be not to be exhibited to his own soldiers. The result was, however, that His Majesty, wishing to avoid one mischief was exposed to a great humiliation, for his course had to be altered to avoid Sedan, and thus he had to pass through the lines of the Prussian Army.

Departure of the Emperor for Germany—Despondent Appearance of the Deposed Monarch.

DOUCHERY, Sept. 3—9 A. M.—The Emperor a prisoner of war, has just passed below my window, through the main street of Douchery. It is raining torrents. A column of Würtemberg troops coming in the opposite direction blocks up the way. The cortége was preceded by a troop of black hussars in full uniform and uncloaked. Then came the brougham with the Emperor. He was in the *kepi* undress uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. His face looked exceedingly wan, with dark lines under his eyes, which were observant of what was passing around, for he saluted the Englishmen who ran out to see him and raised his hat. By his side sat a French officer, I think ACHILLE MURAT. But who could look at any one but the one man, and it was only a glance any person with good feeling would care to give.

At such a moment, even to him, the horses were worthy of the Imperial stables. Two postillions were as smart as if in the Bois or en route for St. Cloud on a wet day. They and the two who sat behind wore long water-proof cloaks, glazed hats and the Imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment my courier caught sight of His Majesty's face. "What a change," he says, "since the Prince NAPOLEON lodged in my house in London, before he went to live in King-street." He had his hand to his moustache, which had the well-known point and waxed ends. But there was no nervous twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment when he was speaking to the Crown Prince yesterday of the King's manner had passed away. Then he brushed the tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was overcome for several seconds.

AFTER THE EMPEROR.

After the brougham came a char-a'banc, with Normandy percherons filled with Prussian officers mostly cloaked with hoods drawn over their kepis and caps. Among the latter were Gen. BOYEN and the Prince of LEMARS, who are appointed to wait on His Majesty. Some ten or eleven Imperial carriages, char-a'banc fourgons, with superb horses, and filled with officers, followed; then some French officers on horseback; and after a long string of saddle and renfort horses, ridden by grooms, sixty or more in number, the rear being closed with troops of black horse.

NO SYMPATHY SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE.

I leave it to others to moralize on the spectacle. I shall not say a word about fallen greatness. Every one will be ready with the trite saying. No one cried "God bless him!" The Frenchmen and women who stood out in the rain certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the tramp of horses, and the inopportune jingling of bells of chars'banc and horses; but now and then a chorus was sung by the Wurtembergers trudging through the mud, celebrating the victory in which, so far as they are concerned, they had, with doubtless regret, little to do.

General Wimpffen's Explanation—Troops Retiring on Paris—Bazaine.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Gen. DE WIMPFFEN, who surrendered Sedan, publishes a long explanation in the Paris papers regarding its position at the time of the surrender. In it he states that he had recently arrived from Algeria, and was immediately ordered to a command under MCMAHON at Sedan. On his arrival there he found MCMAHON suffering from severe wounds in his hip and back, resulting from the explosion of a shell, fragments of which had struck him, incapacitating him from the active direction of the movements of his army. Gen. WIMPFFEN was thus compelled to assume command of an army which was already beaten. Though ignorant of the position, still he refused to sign articles of capitulation. The Prussians produced a map which showed the position of the German troops and batteries, and convinced him that the destruction of the French Army was inevitable. Then, only, was the surrender concluded.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The corps of Gen. VENY has reached Loan on the retrograde movement. The corps of VENY is intact, and falling back in good order.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—BAZAINE still maintains his position at Metz, notwithstanding the strength of the army guarding and preventing his escape from the fortress.

The total force now under arms in France, including the Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile, is 700,000.

PARIS.

The Mayor's Proclamation—The Corps Legislatif Doors Sealed—Various Acts of the New Powers—The Universal Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, Sept. 6.

CITIZENS: I have been called by the people and Government of the National Defense to the Mayoralty of Paris. While waiting for you to be called to elect your municipality, I take possession of this City Hall in the name of the Republic, which was the scene of the patriotic events of 1792, 1830, and 1848. I speak to you now as our fathers did in 1792. Citizens, the country is in danger; rally around the Parisian municipality, defended, today, from siege by a soldier of the Republic. *Vive la Republique!*

ETIENNE ARAGO.

THE POLICE AND NATIONAL GUARD.

The Prefect of Police Secretary has placed seals on the doors of the Corps Legislatif. All the Police of Paris have been incorporated with the National Guard. M. ROUHER quitted Paris last night.

ACTS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Rue Dix Decembre has been renamed Quartre Septembre. The Avenue l'Empereur becomes Rue Victor Noir. The *Journal Officiel of the Republic* today publishes a proclamation to the army, exhorting it to rally around the glorious flag, which, eighty years ago, drove back all Europe. The new Government has revoked the functions of the following Ambassadors to foreign Courts: The Marquis DE LAVALETTE, at London; the Count DE MAUBOURG, at Vienna; and Gen. FLEURY, at St. Petersburg. A decree has been issued requiring the withdrawal of all Germans from Paris.

THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The International Society of Paris has issued an address to the Social Democracy of Germany, imploring the Prussians to recross the Rhine. The address closes as follows: "Let us with grasped hands forget the crimes prompted or perpetrated by despots. Let us form the United States of Europe. 'Vive the Universal Republic!'"

Proclamation of the Prefect of Police—The People Invited to the Exercise of Political Rights.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Prefect of the Police issued the following proclamation:

Policemen and Inhabitants of Paris:

After being for eighteen years under cruel blows, the traditions interrupted on the 18th *Brumaire* and the 2d of December are at last resumed. The Deputies of the Left, after the withdrawal of their colleagues, have by a majority proclaimed the decree of *déchéance*. Soon afterward the Republic was proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville. The revolution, which has just taken place, has been a pacific one. It was understood that no French blood should flow except on the field of battle. It has for its object, as in 1792, the repression of the foreign foe. It behooves, therefore, the inhabitants of Paris, by their self-possession, and the manliness of their attitude, to continue to show themselves equal to the task that they and the nation have undertaken. For this reason, invested by the Government with the powers that have been so much abused under previous régimes, I invite the inhabitants of Paris to the exercise of those political rights which they have just reconquered, to the fullest extent possible consistent with wisdom and moderation, and to show France and the world that we are indeed worthy of liberty. Our duty in the circumstances in which we have been placed is, above all, to remember that the country is in danger, and that France, under the auspices of Republican liberty, prepares to vanquish or die. I am certain that my powers will only be used to defend you from the blows of those who seek to betray the country.

KERATRY.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Saturday Night and Sunday Morning's Session—M. Favre's Proposition of Forfeiture Against the Empire.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The following is a sketch of the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif on Saturday night and Sunday morning: The Corps Legislatif, which had only taken a recess, reassembled at 1½ A. M. on Sunday, after an exciting session in the evening, at which the Ministers had explained the situation.

President SCHNEIDER said: Painful and grave news was communicated to us during the evening, and as President of the House I had a double duty to perform toward it and the nation. For the rest, by an urgent demand on the part of a great number of my colleagues, you have been called together in extraordinary session. I allow, therefore, the floor to the Minister of War that he may finish a statement which he commenced during this morning's sitting.

Count PALIKAO said: I have the painful mission to inform you what my words before must have foreshadowed. The news which was only semi-official has become official. After heroic efforts the army has been rolled back into Sedan and has been encompassed there by such superior forces that it has been obliged to capitulate, and the Emperor has been made a prisoner. In view of this news it will be impossible to enter upon serious discussion of the consequences which these events may involve when I have been forced to leave my bed to attend this sitting, and my colleagues have had no opportunity to deliberate.

President SCHNEIDER proposed an adjournment until today at noon. He said the situation imposed on him great duties, and he would fill them. But the Ministry not having yet been able to deliberate, and each one needing time to think over carefully the grave resolutions which the occasion required, he thought it would be wise to adjourn.

JULES FAVRE said: If the Chamber is of opinion that, in the grievous and grave situation described by the Minister of War, it should adjourn until noon, I will not oppose it; but we believe it to be our duty to seize the occasion to lay before the House a proposition which the existing situation demands. We will not add one word to the text which we now lay before you. We move that the Chamber adopt the following resolutions:

"That LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and his dynasty be declared to have forfeited the powers which the nation conferred upon them.

That there shall be chosen an Executive Committee, composed of members, the number of whom shall be fixed by the Chamber, which shall be invested with all the powers necessary to repel invasion and drive the enemy from the soil.

That Gen. TROCHU, Governor of Paris, be charged exclusively with the defense of the capital."

The reading of these resolutions was listened to in profound silence. A single voice was raised. It was that of M. PINARD: "We have not the power," said he, to "pronounce the *déchéance*." President SCHNEIDER returned to his proposal to adjourn the sitting until noon, on account of the gravity of what had happened. The Corps Legislatif agreed, and the sitting was adjourned.

THE EX-IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Hasty Departure of the Empress from the Tuileries—The Imperial Apartments—The Princess Clotilde the Last to Leave the Palace.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is now positively asserted that the Empress left Paris Sunday afternoon, going to Belgium to rejoin the Prince Imperial. She quitted the Palace by the entrance on the quay, having with her but a servant. In the morning FERDINAND D'LESSEPS, a relative of the Empress, went to her and advised that she sign her abdication. She seemed to agree to this, and taking the project of the act went to the hall where the Ministers sat in council. They all declared she must not sign the paper. Princess CLOTILDE, say the journals, was the last of the Imperial family to leave the Palace. She has gone to Prangins, where her children are. It was evident from the appearance of the rooms in the Palace that the departure of the Empress was hasty. Trunks were piled about in various places; band-boxes and articles of apparel were lying about in disorder, and the bed was not made. In the Emperor's room were a number of hats, on all sides empty cigar-boxes, a great number of phials containing phosphate of iron, books, papers, a revolver-case, and piles of journals. In the room of the Prince Imperial were his books and an unfinished historical exercise written in a plain round hand. On the floor his leaden soldiers were lying about.

INGRATITUDE—MODERATION OF THE TROOPS.

It is stated that the official remaining in charge of the Palace said all those whom the Empress had so favored deserted her, and not one remained to see her off. Nothing inside the Palace was injured. Some of the National Guard required the cooks to prepare them a meal, and drank some of the wine in the Imperial cellars, but nothing else was touched. The "N" on the railings about the Palace was torn off or covered with rags and handkerchiefs. A strong force is posted in front of the new Academy of Music, to prevent the mob injuring that building. The Provisional Government makes known that it will permit no such excesses.

A COMPANION IN CAPTIVITY.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Duke DE PERSIGNY started last night for Belgium, to join the Emperor and share his captivity.

ENGLAND AGAPE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Times* announced today that the Prince Imperial was at Ostend last night, and might be expected to arrive in London today. The railway stations here and at Dover are thronged with people curious to see the Prince, but he has not yet made his appearance. The Duke DE GRAMMONT, who has for some days occupied lodgings at Dover, came to London this afternoon.

Arrest of the Princess Mathilde—The Crown Jewels—The Prince Imperial—Will the Ex-Emperor go to England?

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Princess MATHILDE was arrested yesterday at Puys, in Normandy, and was conducted to Dieppe, where she is under guard. Her baggage, consisting of sixty-two trunks, has been retained for examination. It was reported that the crown jewels had been taken, but it is contradicted—they are in the Bank of France.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The *Indépendance Belge* intimates that the Prince Imperial has left for England already, via Ostend.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Globe* says the Prince Imperial was sent hither because he is ill.

THE EX-EMPEROR IN GERMANY.

COLOGNE, Sept. 5.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the French Emperor passed here without stopping, the engines having been changed outside the city. The train consisted of ten cars. It left Verviers at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and Aix la Chapelle at noon. Another long train, with the Imperial household preceded it. The various railway stations were thronged with crowds of people, who were curious to catch a glimpse of the Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—NAPOLEON is accompanied in his exile by Gen. CASTELNAU, the Prince DE LA MOSKOWA, and Counts DE GENLIS, DE WAUBERT REILLE and PAJOL, all of his personal staff.

WILL HE GO TO ENGLAND?

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Agents here are said to be negotiating for Brasted Park, in Kent, as a residence for NAPOLEON.... The Empress will embark with the Prince Imperial from Ostend, for England today, probably.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6—4 P. M.—The Empress EUGENIE is about leaving for England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recognition of the New Government by Austria—The Press on the Change—Anxiety for Details in Madrid.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Contrary to the assertion of certain German papers at Vienna and elsewhere, it is stated semi-officially at Vienna, in view of the possible changes at Paris, that instructions had been sent Prince METTERNICH, that he must continue his relations with the Government *de facto*.

The *Times* and other morning papers accept the French revolution with favor, as the clear expression of the national will. They anticipate no disorder. The *Times* also has every good wish for the French statesmen now seeking to re-establish the Government and preserve order. It expects, as a matter of course, that a new Constitution will be made.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—There is great excitement here over the news from Paris. Perfect order is maintained, but there is the greatest anxiety to learn the details.

FUGITIVES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Ex-Minister CHEVREAU has arrived at Brussels. The Duke DE GRAMMONT'S arrival at Dover is reported.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The authorities of Brussels have voted 100,000 francs for the sick and wounded of both armies.

German Rejoicings in Various Parts of the Country.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Germans of this city fired one hundred guns, yesterday afternoon, in celebration of the Prussian victories. They will celebrate formally with songs and speeches at Allyn Hall on Wednesday night.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Extensive preparations are being made for a German mass-meeting, to be held here on Wednesday evening, at the Sængerfest Hall, to celebrate the German victories. All the German societies will participate. Speeches will be made, and there will be an illumination.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 6.—The Germans of this city held a grand jubilee last evening. One hundred guns were fired, and a large meeting was held at Turner Hall.

Proclamation of the Prussian Governor of Lorraine—Irish Sympathy.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Gen. BONIN, the Prussian Governor of Lorraine, has issued a proclamation to the people of the province. After citing from the royal decree of the 11th of August, he promises security of person and property of peaceable citizens, exacting in return implicit obedience to the authorities, civil and military.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Meetings were held yesterday at Limerick and Killarney to sympathize with the French.

Appointment of a New Prefect—Burning of the Library.

PARIS, Sept 6.—M. GAMBETTA has issued a proclamation appointing EDMUND VALENTIN Prefect of Strasbourg, and for the Department of Bas-Rhin. "The country depends upon his energy and patriotism to reach and defend his post." The burning of the Strasbourg library, one of the most useful and valuable in Europe, owing to the variety of its treasures, seems fully verified.

GERMAN SUPERIORITY.

An Answer to M. de Girardin—A Bet by a Prussian Officer—Comprehensive Review of the Causes of the Downfall of France—Five Reasons for German Superiority—Germany in the Future.

Translated from La Liberté.

ST. AVOLD, Aug. 19, 1870.

M. de Girardin:

One of our numerous countrymen at Paris will see that you receive these few words, by way of answer to your blusterings, which have caused as noisy an hilarity in our camp as one of our bombardments. You have made one bet, and I will make you another. I promise, on my honor, to pay to you 20,000 francs if my regiment does not file past your residence in the Avenue du Roi-de-Rome before the 15th of next September. Do you know why we feel so confident of conquering you? Tell your friends, if you wish to: but do not keep back a single word of what I intend to say. We shall conquer you:

First.—Because we have the moral support of all Europe.

Second.—On account of the superiority of our artillery.

Third.—Because we ALL wish for German unity. (The idea of annexations comes from your Emperor, who has had as imitators MM. DE CAVOUR and DE BISMARCK.)

Fourth.—Because our soldiers are well commanded, and we have among us none of those divided interests, principles, or that insubordination prevalent among your Gardes Mobiles, whom we fear as much as we would college students. Each of our soldiers is as well instructed as one of your officers.

Fifth.—Because we fight for civilization: in other words for the emancipation of man by education.

How is it that a man like you has not seen that the future belongs to the northern or Protestant races? Look at the United States of America! What do the little States belonging to the Latin race amount to when compared with them? Little Republics always engaged in civil warfare, without moral force, without other religion than the superstition of their ancestors, the Inquisitors! In Europe, are not both the Peninsulas and France on the road to decay? Uselessly would we give a king to Spain; your Catholic neighbor ought to be able to teach you the state of that country. Italy is degenerating under the shadow of the same prejudices; Catholicism become idiotic, (is that good French?) France has declined ever since she consigned her safety to the protection of a man who has always lied as much to us as to you.

You see to what twenty years of despotism have led you; you wished the Empire to mean peace, and it has been the synonym of war, invasion and the loss of two provinces, for we propose to keep them. You attached yourselves to the Bonapartist dynasty through fear of socialism? That is to say, you sought to avoid Charybdis and you fell into Scylla. Just look at the condition of things: from NAPOLEON I. we and Europe have retaken the conquests of the republic; from the second of the name we will take the ninth part of your country, without reference to the expenses of the war, which you are going to defray. God is with those who wish for progress; that is why He has forsaken you. [Do you happen to believe in God?] You have universal suffrage, and your voters know not how to read; that is your most dangerous weapon. Forsooth without your LEDRU ROLLIN you would not have had that; but Providence always manages things for the best. Germany, classic land of liberty, which had a LUTHER when logic was unknown among you; Germany is destined to be for Europe what FRANKLIN'S country is for America.

Do not forget my bet, and answer to me at Geneva, No. 8 Rue Mont Blanc.

Col. F. VON HOLSTEIN.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The Fenians Awaiting an Opportunity to Take Part in the Conflict—Facts and Rumors.

The members of the Fenian Brotherhood in this City are at this moment on the very tiptoe of excitement. The utmost anxiety is visible on every countenance because of the rumored likelihood of England's becoming an ally of Prussia against the French, if the latter refuse to accede to King WILLIAM'S terms of peace. Russia and Austria will oppose these allies in their favor, and will aid the French in their continuance of the war. Here, then, the Fenians assert, will be afforded the long-looked-for moment to strike a blow at England advantageously, and they will volunteer by thousands to fight beneath the tri-color. It was to take advantage of such a contingency as this that the Irish Directory was established in this City, and now that there seems to be the slightest possibility of the accomplishment of their wishes, hundreds of Irishmen in America are willing and ready to go to France if the transportation be afforded them. Many there are who are able to defray their own expenses thither, and would gladly contribute toward paying those of others if they only had the assurance that their swords would be accepted on arriving there. So far they lack this assurance, and hesitate to move in the matter. Yet they do not stand still idly awaiting further developments; on the contrary, numerous and frequent offers are being made hourly, we are informed, to the French Consul and Ministers here of men who understand the use of the arms with which the Brotherhood will furnish themselves. That this is a preconcerted and united movement we learn from many members of the organization, but that it will amount to anything more than the attempt seems highly improbable. Nevertheless, we are assured by persons well-versed in all the ramifications of the Order that if France determines to continue the struggle to the bitter end, there will be 100,000 fighting Celts, fully armed and equipped, ready to take the field against England and Prussia in the north-eastern provinces of France within a month, and that there will also be a simultaneous uprising of the "men in the gap" in Ireland powerful and vigorous enough to keep a large English army busy.

This movement has the heartiest good wishes, and, if once set afoot, the most earnest co-operation of the French residents in New-York. The wealthy Frenchmen are prepared to contribute largely to the funds for the furtherance of the enterprise, we have been informed, and not a few of them will accompany any such expedition. One man, a Frenchman, told us that he will give every cent he has in the world amounting to $50,000, to help the movement. His is not an isolated instance of the ardor of our Gallic citizens. There are many more.

Every effort has been put forth by the Irish Directory, since the outbreak of the war, to marshal their forces and get them in readiness for this crisis. We learn that the branch societies started in the different wards have done much work. In short, our informant tells us that there are many men ready to move at a moment's notice, and to take passage to France. In Ireland preparations have been long completed, and already many men have crossed the Channel in fishing-smacks and hookers from the west and south-west of Kerry and Cork. Numbers, too, it is rumored, have sailed from this country for France every week since the first of August. More await the turn of the tide of war and England's alliance with Prussia.

Meeting of French and Irish—Troops for France—Letter from Father O'Leary.

An enthusiastic meeting of the French citizens and their Irish sympathizers was held at Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, last evening. About 400 Frenchmen were present, besides several Irishmen. Cries of "Vive la Republiques, Ireland and France," were heard every few minutes. Mr. DEBUCLY presided, and made a fervent, patriotic speech. He commenced by thanking the Provisional Government for accepting the inheritance left by the cowards who betrayed France. He said that the Republic was bound to conquer, and that it would establish its principles all over Europe. He also denounced NAPOLEON and paid a handsome tribute to the Irish, claiming them as the allies of France. Messrs. COSSTAND and VILLA subsequently made short addresses, after which the following letter was read from Father O'LEARY:

NO. 31 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, }
MONDAY EVENING. }

To the French and American Republicans:

"Vive la France," "Vive la Republique." The war is now, not NAPOLEON against King WILLIAM, but the French people against King or Emperor WILLIAM; Democracy against Cæsarism, liberty against tyranny, the nineteenth century civilization against mediæval feudalism, the sovereignty of the people against the divine rights of tyrants. America must be with us, the people of Europe must be with us, liberty, intelligence and patriotism are for us. "Vive la Republic Francaise," "Vive la Republic Irelandaise." (Signed,) O'LEARY.

President of the Franco-Irish Society.

A committee was then appointed for the purpose of devising the best means of sending troops to France. The meeting then adjourned, after receiving several subscriptions.

The German War Fund Collections.

The resident Weisenheimers (Hesse Homburg) of this City have organized for the purpose of raising funds in aid of their wounded countrymen and the families of those that have been killed in the war. Thus far, $677 has been collected, which amount will be transmitted to a committee at Weisenheim for distribution.

A concert which was held by the Hudson Maennerchor Vocal Society, at Hudson City, N. J., in aid of the German war fund, yielded $500, exclusive of the proceeds of a collection among the audience.

The Executive Committee at Newark has directed its Treasurer to make another remittance of $1,000 to the Consul-General in this City.

The German residents of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 100 Bleecker-street, for the purpose of organizing a Patriotic Aid Society. A temporary organization was effected by the election of HENRY SHIEL as Chairman. A committee of thirteen was subsequently appointed to canvass the Ward and collect money. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next, when permanent officers will be elected.

A meeting of the German Citizens' Association of the Twentieth Ward was held last evening at No. 406 West Thirty-seventh-street, the President, JOHN M. MOSER, presiding. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the society should be independent and not affiliate with either political party. Tammany was denounced as dishonest and corrupt, and it was claimed its candidates were not entitled to German votes. A committee of nine was appointed to visit other Wards and advise the organization of similar organizations.

The German Aid Society, of the Eighth Ward, HERMAN SCHMIDT, President, assembled last night at No. 130 Greenwich-street. A report was made by the Treasurer showing that $56 had been raised for the widows and orphans of Prussian soldiers since the last meeting, and that the Society had collected the sum of $696 since its organization.

German Demonstration at Hoboken This Evening.

A grand German demonstration will take place at Hoboken this evening. A triumphal procession, including several bands of music, the different German societies of the town, and the crews of the Bremen and Hamburg steamers—numbering about 600—will parade through the streets. The procession will be formed under the direction of several Marshals appointed by the Committee of Arrangements, at 8½ o'clock, in Hudson-street, fronting the Germania Garden. Numerous torches will be carried in the procession.

NOVEL AQUATIC SPECTACLE.

Rowing Contest Between Young Women on the East River—Description of the Female Athletes—Scenes and Incidents.

The ninth annual regatta of the Empire City Rowing Club was witnessed on the East River, opposite Harlem, yesterday afternoon, and was chiefly noticable in consequence of the appearance of five young oars-women, who contested in single scull boat-race on the occasion. A very large crowd was attracted to the scene by the announcement of the annual event, lining the banks of the river for a considerable distance. Several hundred spectators were also present on board of barges and steamers, and the water was fairly covered with small boats and pleasure craft of every variety. It was estimated that over 200 row-boats were gathered in the vicinity, each one carrying one or more occupants. The start of the competitors was made about 5 o'clock, and was accompanied by the most lively excitement. They were ranged in line with the home stake-boat, stationed midway between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets. Miss AMELIA SHEEHAN, daughter of a gentleman at Ward's Island, was the first one of the contending party to arrive at the starting-point. She was dressed in a loose white flannel shirt, cut Marie Antoinette style in front, with a short red petticoat and pantalettes. Her head was covered with a jaunty, tight skull-cap, made of white muslin and trimmed with blue ribbon, her hair falling down in two long braids at the back. The costume was a very picturesque one, and displayed the large and splendid physique of the wearer to fine advantage. She was pronounced to be the heaviest and most muscular of the five competitors. Her weight was given at 140 pounds, her age being nineteen years. Her comely, fair complected face, and the magnificent which she maintained in her boat, won her many admirers. She seemed accustomed to handling the oars, and used them in a very expert manner. Miss OLIVIA ROBERTS, aged seventeen, the daughter of Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, the boat-builder, was one of her rivals. The latter was a blonde, and wore a light dress, her head being uncovered. She weighed 110 pounds. Miss MARY KYLE, of Harlem, aged nineteen years, daughter of KYLE, the boat-builder, and another of the oars-women, was also attired in a light dress, over which she wore a red Zouave jacket. A small blue turban completed her dress. Her weight was about 115 pounds. The other two contestants included Miss M. WALTON, of North Brother Island, East River, and Miss ANNIE WILLIAMS, of Staten Island. Both of the latter were dressed in ordinary street dresses. The race was rowed in seventeen-feet boats, the course being three miles in length. It was won by Miss SHEEHAN, in 23 minutes. Miss WALTON was second. Several other races were also witnessed, in which males competed.

Horse-Car Conductor Shot.

NEWTON A. MORLEY, a conductor on a Sixth-avenue Railroad car, attempted to put a hackman, MICHAEL SHORT, off his car between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, when SHORT drew a Colt's navy revolver and fired three shots at him. One of them took effect in the conductor's right side injuring him slightly. SHORT was arrested and taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house by Officer MCDERMOT.

Vice-President Colfax to Retire from Public Life.

A Brooklyn paper of today will print a letter from SCHUYLER COLFAX, announcing his definite and unalterable determination of retiring from public life.

Marriage of Ole Bull at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 6.—The venerable OLE BULL was married, this morning, to Miss SARAH THORPE, youngest daughter of Senator THORPE, of this city.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND RUSSIA.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, and the Cunard steam-ship *Russia* reached this port yesterday. The latest advices are dated Aug. 27, from Liverpool, and Aug. 28, from Queenstown. They are fresher than those at hand on Monday, by four days.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

The Fortifications of the City—Its Capacity for Sustaining a Long Siege—Food Supplies—The Chances.

From a Military Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

Under the seeming prospect of a siege of this city and of its investment by the Prussian forces, it will be interesting to your readers to learn something about the fortifications of the French capital, of the preparations made against this eventuality, and of its powers of resistance. Therefore, I give you some facts upon these topics, gained from personal observation or gleaned from the best sources of information. At this moment it seems that the Crown Prince of Prussia is determined to do what few Generals have ever dared to do—march into the very heart of the enemy's country, leaving behind him hostile armies and well-fortified towns. The ghost of VAUBAN should rest uneasy in its grave at this rude violation of all military rule and precedent; and if the success of this bold movement should be complete, we must put the works of that great man among the treasures of the past, and push old CORMONTAIGNE upon the back shelves of our libraries. Gen. SHERMAN's march through Georgia will be repeated, but upon a larger and grander scale. No one can think of this movement without admiring its boldness; nor can we reflect upon its consequences or its possible results without feeling that it is the most hazardous piece of military work ever attempted by any General. The Crown Prince has not to meet a horde of unorganized barbarians, like ALEXANDER in Asia, but a large and dashing army and a brave and patriotic people; and it may be that he under-estimated the strength of the army he is about to meet and counts too much upon internal dissensions among the French. In these times of great and sudden surprises it is hard to predict, with any degree of certainty, the result of future movements, but it seems to me that success depends upon an immediate entry into Paris. Why, I shall show further on, when giving the obstacles to be encountered. If he fails, the whole world will condemn the Crown Prince for so foolhardy a movement. On the other hand, there is nothing so successful as success, and if he wins he will be raised to the pinnacle of military greatness.

THE ADVANCE.

With a boldness unparalleled, the Prussian Armies are advancing upon Paris, and the inhabitants of the French capital are just now beginning to comprehend the fact that a siege is possible, and even probable. The news has come upon them so gradually that no alarm is felt, and there is still an unfailing confidence in the army; and, behind all this, there is an unbounded confidence in the powers of resistance which can be offered when the enemy are upon the banks of the Seine. If we can place reliance upon official documents, Marshal BAZAINE has, despite his losses in the recent engagements, an army of more than one hundred thousand men. This force has the strongly-fortified and well-provisioned town of Metz for its base. France has actually put in the field, or has under arms, 550,000 soldiers. Adding to this effective force the total of the Mobiles, the Garde Nationale, the Franc-Tireurs and the Sapeurs-Pompiers, there will be 1,400,000 men of all arms. This does not embrace the new army which will be brought out by the law of the 10th of August, which calls to the defense of the flag the men of from twenty-five to thirty-five years, who are unmarried or widowers without children, and who have never been soldiers. Arms are not lacking. The arsenals are full of munitions; the French seaports are encumbered with shipping; and the facility with which the war loan was taken shows that the resources of money are abundant. Add to this a proud, spirited, patriotic people, burning to revenge the humiliations they have endured, and we can form some idea of the first general difficulties with which the Crown Prince of Prussia has to contend. History shows us by numberless examples how hard a thing it is to conquer such a people—a nation of forty millions—and if the French nation is conquered it will be by the greater energy of the Germans, which enabled the Crown Prince to strike crushing and paralyzing blows before the enemy was really ready for the conflict.

OBSTACLES.

But there are powerful obstacles other than those enumerated above to be encountered by the invading army. Admitting that the Prussians are advancing upon the capital by turning the French position at Chalons—admitting that the French are falling back upon Paris, and we have then to consider that the Crown Prince is weakening his army every league that he advances, while the French are falling back upon their strongest position. Upon their right, and ready to pounce upon their rear or to cut their communications, the Prussians will have Marshal BAZAINE, upon their left the new army now being formed upon the Loire, and in their front the main body of the regular troops—three hundred thousand, men with the fortifications of Paris. New armies will spring up in the south; and to show another resource I may mention the fact that two Caids arrived yesterday from Algeria, who come to offer the Government twenty thousand Kabylies, cavalry, to be mounted and equipped at their expense. With a little time new armies will spring up on all sides, and it is for time that the French are struggling. And the Crown Prince would never dare brave this gathering storm if he did not feel that his army was irresistible, and that he could either carry Paris by storm or end the war by diplomatic settlement beneath its walls.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The failure to carry the fortifications of Paris at once must, it seems to me, prove highly disastrous. The French capital is a fortified city of the first order. Every means known to the science of engineering, all the aids which experience could give and the skill of clever Generals suggest, have been applied to the works around Paris—works which have been shown with pride for some years past. Yet, in modern warfare, it is still an open and disputed question how far, if at all, the best devised fortifications, the finest system of bastions, salients and curtains are superior to the earth-works which may be thrown up in a few weeks' time. Even the strongest fortresses have fallen again and again. "Here, Sire," said VAUBAN, handing the keys of Verdun to the King, "is a fortress which all my art would not suffice to take;" yet VAUBAN lived to see that very fortress taken three times. It was this same VAUBAN who first conceived the idea of surrounding Paris with a double fortified *enciente*, and to make it play an important part in the defense of the country. Thus we see that during and since the reign of LOUIS XV., the state of things which exists today was not only conceived but freely discussed. LOUIS XV. refused to grant the money necessary for the commencement of the plans proposed by VAUBAN, and it was only in 1833 that a system of permanent fortification was begun. In that year, Marshal SOULT demanded from the Chamber of Deputies a credit of thirty-five millions, for the purpose of putting Paris in a state of defense. After much trouble, the money was granted, and seventeen pentagonal forts were established, eleven upon the right bank of the Seine and six upon the left. These were the ordinary detached casemate forts, of no manner of use at the present day, and cast aside as early as the year 1840 for the present perfected system. This consists of two lines of fortifications surrounding the city; the first a series of detached works, capable of being provisioned and of being used for the purpose of retarding the enemy; the second, the most complete line of works, around the entire city, which ever resulted from engineering skill. The fortifications of this second line are all bastioned, and comprise, first, the zone of fire, of about three hundred yards, cleared of all things which could shelter an enemy, and within which no means are left for the construction of earthworks by night; second, the military ground, or zone of fortification proper, embracing counterscarp, fosse, escarp, the glacis and banquette, with almost every other term employed in engineering. This line is a zigzag, with sharp salient angles; it connects the strong bastions with each other, and forms an unbroken line round the greater part of the city. Anything more formidable than these works would be difficult to imagine. Necessarily the line is broken at the points where the public roads diverge, but here the line is doubly strengthened by a series of outworks, mounted with heavy cannon, the approaches to which are covered by both casemate and barbette guns. The bastions are really fully armed and equipped forts, with casemates and loopholes for musketry; and upon the whole line guns are mounted *en barbette*, and there are broad glacis where batteries of howitzers, field-guns or of the deadly *mitrailleuse* could be used with terrible effect. The ditch is nearly twenty feet in width; the walls of the scarp, on an average, along the curtain, ten feet in height and four feet in thickness,—the bastions, of course, being higher, thicker, stronger and more heavily armed than the rest. Thus we see that the zigzag allows of a double fire upon any given point in the zone, while the same point is swept by two or more of the bastions. With some experience in the matter of fortification, I am free to confess that this line of works seems to be utterly beyond escalade, and when once beneath the walls, (if he ever does get there,) I do not think that the Crown Prince would be rash enough to order an assault. Upon this formidable line of works guns of all calibre are mounted, the heavy cannon sweeping the approaches to the town. To attempt a siege within the radius covered by these guns would be simply murderous. To establish a complete blockade beyond their range would require a million of men. There would be a line of eighteen miles to maintain, placing the besieging army beyond the sphere of action from these forts, and to attempt such a feat is simply absurd. The most that could be done would be to concentrate the force upon the principal avenues leading from the city. And here, again, the besiegers would be at great disadvantage. Running entirely around the city, and sufficiently protected, is a circular railway, by which the French could throw large bodies of men upon any given point in a very short space of time, and with its aid the effect of sudden sallies, nearly always successful for the time, is greatly increased.

CITY SUPPLIES.

But supposing all of these difficulties overcome, and such a supposition is hardly within the bounds of reason, we may ask if Paris is really prepared for a siege in the way of provisions? I am confident that there is enough for many months—enough to keep the city and its garrison from want until armies from without could arise to harass the besieging army, cut off its communication, and force it to maintain a concentration which would be fatal. The provisioning of the city has not been forgotten, and vast buildings for the reception of commissary stores have risen with the military works. These are being now filled with grain; and, following the advice of the authorities, the country people are bringing their produce into the city to be stowed in the public or private warehouses, free of expense. There is flour enough for one year. The annual consumption of meat takes about 110,000 head of cattle, and care is being taken to have more than a year's supply on hand. The preparation of meat is well conducted. All of the old butchering establishments have been suppressed, and one large and splendid *abattoir* erected at La Vilette. It is in a thinly inhabited section, near the St. Denis canal, and close to the circular railroad mentioned above. In connection with this public establishment there are buildings for the stock and a market capable of holding five thousand oxen and 30,000 sheep at a time. Upon these two important points Paris is ready; and as for water, the Seine runs through the very heart of the city. Wine is a very important part of the French commissariat, and is as necessary to the soldiers as meat or bread. Deprived of wine, the public health would suffer, and the public spirits fall; hence it becomes a question of necessity to see that there is a supply. The average annual consumption of wine in Paris is about 3,154,414 hectolitres, or nearly seventy millions of gallons; but in private cellars alone there is this amount of wine, and the public store-house, comprising eight large buildings, is well supplied.

In addition to this I find the spirit of the people admirable—a fine thing in case of a siege. The Prussian military writers themselves acknowledge the great strength of Paris, but they count upon the Republicans as allies—a dependence which will fail them in the hour of need. I believe that Paris is, or will be when necessary, in a perfect state of defense. With no opposition, the army of invasion could not reach the capital in less than eight days; and when the 140 bridges are destroyed, and when McMAHON stands in the way, the time may be extended considerably, if not indefinitely. Looking at it with a military eye, I am perfectly convinced that, after the 1st day of September next, France could make her best fight upon the banks of the Seine.

W. E.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Prevost Paradol on the Struggle with Prussia.

The last chapter of M. PREVOST PARADOL's last work, *La France Nouvelle*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has a melancholy interest when read by the light of recent events—the death of the author by his own hand, and the awful struggle in which his country is involved. Its theme is the future of France, and its chief object is to point out the danger to France with which such a struggle is fraught, be the issue what it may. The very opening words are words of warning: "La France approche de l'épreuve la plus redoutable qu'elle ait encore traversée." The worst of his fears is indeed, already realized; for the German unity which he dreaded as the result of a war with Prussia, no matter whether the victory rested with France or not, was accomplished at one stroke by the mere declaration of war by the Emperor. Suppose, he says, that victory remains with France—and the mere fact, he remarks, that there should be any question on this head shows the change of position effected since 1866; before that time the only question was whether France could hold her own against a coalition of all Europe—but grant that she has the victory, what will she do with it? Will she follow the example of Prussia, and, availing herself of the "principle of nationalities," strengthen herself by annexation? There are only two parts of Europe to which this principle could be applied by France—namely, Belgium and the French portions of Switzerland. But the price to be paid for this trifling gain would be, of necessity, the recognition of the principle of nationalities in the case of other States. France could not then, with any show of consistency, object to the union of some fifty-one millions of German-speaking people in one State, or to the union of all the Slavonic races under the Russian flag. France, therefore, he thinks, must leave the principle of nationalities alone. By applying it she has little to gain, while her encouragement of it is certain to result in a vast increase of strength to her rivals, and a proportionate diminution of power to herself. If, on the other hand, she were to remain content with the mere rights of victory, she might indeed for a while retard German unity, but its ultimate accomplishment would be made more sure, as the movement in favor of it would be stimulated by defeat. Even victory, therefore, is pregnant with danger to the future of France. Suppose, however, Prussia, alone or aided by Russia, to be victorious. It is unnecessary to urge, he says, that this would be "the tomb of the greatness of France." France would not be annihilated, it is true. There is still in Europe a sufficiently strong feeling as to the necessity of a certain equilibrium to make the preservation of her existence desirable to the other Powers. But her place among the nations of Europe would be lost; Prussia and Russia would rise with her fall; German unity would be accomplished at one stroke; Austria sooner or later would fall to pieces, the German portions becoming the property of the new Germany, the Slavonic being appropriated by Russia; the Eastern question would be settled without any regard to the wishes of France; and England, "sufficiently rewarded for her complaisance by the tranquil possession of Egypt and the spectacle of our disaster," would probably not trouble her head about these new combinations and arrangements on the Continent. Such, in brief, is the gloomy view put out by PREVOST PARADOL in his *New France*, and we think it is worth studying, not as a probable forecast of the future of France or Europe, but rather as an illustration of the force of national character. It shows curiously how completely military predominance and national greatness have become convertible ideas even with the most large-minded French politicians. To us the greatness of France seems too solid, too firmly established, to crumble away into nothing the moment she ceases to be the military dictatress of Europe.

THE FRIENDLESS NATION.

A [illegible] from M. Edmond About on the Situation of France.

M. EDMOND ABOUT, writing in *Le Soir*, asks:

"Upon whom can we count? We have not an ally—not one; for what remains of that poor little Denmark so brutally dismembered only represents moral force, and it is not moral force we lack. England, with whom we fought side by side in the Crimea and in China—England, whose interests, political and commercial, we have aided without thought of recompense—prays for the success of our enemy. If it be true that the *Times* gives voice to the opinion of the city, and that the city traders, in their wealthy persons, are an epitome of all Great Britain, we have only lies and treason to expect from the English people. It matters mighty little whether M. DE BISMARCK have or have not bought up the principal London papers; sincere or bribed, they declare open war upon us, and the nation visibly sympathises with them. Writers and readers in England desire the abasement of France, without perceiving, poor people! that such an event would bring about the abasement of all Europe, and their own. They swell out the victories of Prussia; they hide her defeats; they would like to see the Crown Prince in Paris; they grant Alsace to the stupid Grand Duke of BADEN; Lorraine to the mad little friend of the composer WAGNER. They stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither toward Belgium nor Holland nor the Dutch colonies, nor to that rivalry of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon themselves if the fate of arms condemned us without appeal. The Belgians, calling themselves neutral, fight against us in all their journals. Poor sheep, rising against the watch-dog which preserved their freedom! Holland, which would be but a mouthful for the mighty jaws of King WILLIAM, rejoices to see us bitten in the side, without perceiving that if we perish today she will be devoured to-morrow. The Emperor of Russia—there is not yet a Russian nation—compliments King WILLIAM day by day. He bore us a grudge for Sebastopol, this magnanimous ALEXANDER. Much good may it do him! But, understand, then, most wretched Sire, that a great German Empire, founded in spite of us, in hostility to us, would eternally isolate Russia from Western Europe, and would more surely throw you back upon Asia than could all the victories of NAPOLEON I. Spain, which has caused all our sorrows by a miserable intrigue, and the Kingdom of Italy, which owes us its existence, shut themselves up in a surly neutrality. These two peoples, our neighbors, our brothers by origin, our natural allies, which ought to tend, with us, toward the founding of a Latin confederation, discount our fall as an accomplished fact. Poor Spain! poor Italy! What would you be in Europe without us? Austria, whom we beat at Magenta and Solferino by force of arms, and at Sadowa by non-interference, thinks to take her revenge by leaving us alone before her enemy and ours. She has still men enough, still money enough, even for a diversion which would make of us her grateful allies for the next century. She folds her arms. What can she hope? Would she wish to have in us companions of misfortune? I hope that this pitiful consolation will be refused her, and, come what will to us, I swear that we shall never be her companions in abasement. Some days after Sadowa, when the Emperor of Austria prepared to give desperate battle under the walls of Vienna, the traders of the capital came in deputation to say to him, "Go and fight elsewhere, if you are really determined to fight; spare us the horrors of a bombardment, which might damage our houses and turn our beer." Paris is getting ready to prove, by an heroic defense, her superiority over Vienna. We have not an ally in Europe—the fact is clear. Neither the Great Powers nor the little States will make common cause with France. The best-disposed diplomatists are waiting in their cabinets for a decisive victory of the Prussian to beg pardon for us, and to limit, in the interests of the European equilibrium, the precipitate annexations of BISMARCK. Thanks, gentlemen, but France will save her soul all alone, and will owe the obligation to no one but herself. France is still strong enough to say with the *Medea* of CORNEILLE, "I alone, and it is enough!"

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Prussian Review of the Campaign—From the Opening to the Occupation of Nancy and Luneville.

The Berlin *Staatsanzeiger* gives the following review of the campaign from July 15 until the occupation of Nancy and Luneville: "On the 15th of July the news of the demands made by France to King WILLIAM at Ems on the previous day spread through all parts of Germany. A cry of indignation in every district and among all parties responded to those monstrous demands. War, a frightful calamity, which had been regarded as averted, became inevitable, and the gauntlet thrown down was taken up. On the 15th of August, NAPOLEON's day, German flags and banners were waving beyond the French Moselle and Meurthe. Within a month Germany, summoned from the occupations of profound peace to the bloody conflict, has sent out above a million well-disciplined and well-armed warriors, brought up its hundreds from the Niemen to the Bodensee, formed powerful armies, shattered picked corps (African troops and those trained in the camp of Chalons) in bloody battles and fights, broken through the lines of the French Army, and obliged them to retreat from the frontier beyond the Moselle and the Meurthe. We are now, therefore, in a position to publish a review of the operations. As already mentioned, our army authorities preferred, when France in breathless haste pushed its local troops to the frontier, to carry out completely the difficult and complicated task of mobilization. The Ministerial order directed this to be done systematically, as it had been elaborated in the smallest and most intricate details after mature consideration in time of peace. This was accomplished, and with great advantage. France, however, as has been already said, might in consequence have pushed her troops beyond the frontier, and lived at our expense, and this was attended with a yet greater evil. In view of the French corps, not destined to great operations, but ready for short and rapid blows, our railway transport could not be brought right up to the frontier, as the successively arriving divisions were in the highest degree endangered by the enemy's advance, and at best must have begun with retreating fights. It was proposed, therefore, so to bring back the focus point of the army that, as soon as that point could be reached by the advancing enemy, sufficient force would be assembled to oppose him with a prospect of success. Every hour, of course, altered the situation; every day was a gain. When the announcement came that the enemy was not pressing forward, we were able to carry on a stage further the divisions which were immediately following. This difficult task of railway transport had been foreseen and carefully provided for, so that by dint of restless activity, after the issue of the order of mobilization, on the part of all concerned, a work hitherto inconceivable, was brilliantly accomplished. In this way every check or backward movement was guarded against. The army collected at Treves, advanced to Mayence, and then by both sides of the Rhine to Mannheim; the heads pressed forward in proportion as the reinforcements arrived. All the available railways being called into activity, troops of separate corps, as their mobilization was completed, were conveyed on one line, and the corps arriving later were brought into the first line of those which were marching. This was being continued when the heads were already in collision with the enemy, so that it was almost impossible for the enemy to inform himself of the dispositions of our troops. We, on the contrary, had a perfectly satisfactory account of the French army, as their corps formed on the frontier, and there remained quietly for weeks. The result was, therefore, that the main force of the enemy developed itself opposite the Prussian Saar, while Marshal McMAHON's corps was in some measure isolated in Alsace, and on the Upper Rhine a corps still in course of formation was projected. As long as the mustering up of the German Army was not completed, the authorities were obliged to keep on the defensive; but they by no means intended, notwithstanding the initiative of France in this respect, to remain waiting as soon as they were able to attack the enemy in his own territory. There could not be a more tempting invitation to an attack by part of our force than McMAHON's proximity to the Crown Prince's army. The task of the latter during the period of defensive waiting had been to protect South Germany—a task which could not have been better fulfilled than by assuming the offensive on the left bank of the Rhine, and seeking the enemies, threatening South Germany on their own territory. The Crown Prince accordingly broke up his encampment, crossed the Lauter on the 3d of August, destroyed on the 4th DOUAY's division at Wissembourg, and on the 6th, in the bloody battle of Woerth, defeated McMAHON's corps, though strengthened by troops from the south, in such a manner that with its enormous losses it was almost dissolved. By this splendid victory South Germany was freed from the threatened invasion, Alsace was conquered, the *élite* of the African troops were made harmless, and the difficult and easily-defended passes of the Vosges were opened to the advance of the German columns. On the same day a great and eventful victory was won on the Saar. It had not been the purpose of the authorities to offer battle here to the hostile main army until the masses collected at this point were disclosed, but a division which had advanced over the river came into collision with an apparently feeble force. The enemy supported his troops thus engaged, so that the struggle assumed larger dimensions; and on the Prussian side also all the troops in the neighborhood were brought up, partly by rail, in order to carry the fight, once begun, to a triumphant conclusion. The result was that twenty-six Prussian battalions succeeded in driving the entire Frossard corps, to whose assistance two other divisions of BAZAINE's marched up, out of a position till then thought almost impregnable. Both these victories were followed by extraordinary results and by great [illegible] strategic consequences. The proud [illegible] French Army even in the eyes of the world was dissipated; two of their corps were dissolved, and the [illegible] their main army, which had threatened our frontier, became [illegible]. The operations of the enemy had been such that after two of [illegible] corps were beaten, the retreat of [illegible] forces beyond the Moselle and the Meurthe became imperative. The Prussian columns followed them [illegible] a halt up to the guns of Metz, and took possession of different passages over the Moselle and Meurthe; the important towns of Nancy, Luneville and Pont-à-Mousson are in our hands, and a large tract of French soil is in our possession. The only important point in this territory which is still held by the French, Strasbourg, is surrounded by German troops, and half the journey to Paris lies behind us."

The Flight of McMahon's Army.

A correspondent of the Vienna *Wehr Zeitung* gives some most graphic pictures of the flight of McMAHON's Army. He writes: "I could now (Aug. 6, 2½ P. M.) stay in Haguenau no longer. Despite the warning of my host, I turned out of the northern gate and took the direction of the Haguenau forest toward Niederbronn. The roar of cannon was loud. Columns of smoke rose in the north-west and even in the direction of Saarburg. I judged the fight to be near Niederbronn, and did not err. At 4 o'clock, in galloped a horse with empty saddle slipping under its belly, through the town gate. Directly after, a second, then a third; then followed a cuirassier, his horse covered with blood and foam, without cuirass, without arms. Next an artillerist, on an unsaddled horse, his face distorted with inexpressible fright. Some minutes later, a mob of some twenty horsemen hurried past, among whom two Zouaves clinging upon one horse were conspicuous; the others were cuirassiers in every stage of fright and terror, some swinging wildly their sabres; others, as if out of their wits, flogging their poor exhausted horses, several of them without saddles, most of them without arms. One cuirassier halted his horse just before me, loosened his cuirass, threw off his helmet, next his heavy sword, lastly his weighty breast-plate, and then laughing contentedly rode leisurely on. A pause of some five minutes followed. The townsmen had all fled inside the gates. The field watch and I stood alone at the point where the Niederbronn branch railway intersects the high road. Presently up gallops a field *gendarme*, halts his half-dead horse, and calls out 'Shut the gates instantly; the Prussians are at my heels.' The field-watch turned white. I exclaimed, 'What madness. Haguenau is an open town. There could be no defense, and if the Prussians really were there the best thing for the town was to open the gates as wide as possible.' His face brightened up. The tumult became greater. Among a crowd of cuirassiers some lancers were mixed up; then came hussar uniforms. The roads are thronged; unmounted horses gallop past as if driven on by panic; on all sides are swarms—artillerymen in shirt-sleeves, many of their horses with the traces cut, ridden by infantry-men or artillery. So far I have not remarked one officer. As the mob was thickest a railway train came screaming along from the north. At the moment a number of peasant girls, with their conveyances entangled in the throng, were close upon the rails. They cannot move forward or backward; they seem lost. The field-watch and myself, seizing the barrier-tree, forced back the distracted wenches, shut the barrier, helped them over, and the train rushed past without mishap. The train ought to have saved the *matériel* accumulated at Niederbronn; it ought to have transported the wounded; it was entirely devoted to flight. They were the first infantry soldiers who saved themselves. All the wagons over-filled, on the roofs, hanging on by the handles, with half their bodies in the air, on the gangway boards, some fully accoutred, some half-naked, no wounded! So flashed past us this novel picture of distraction crossing the current of misfortune in the high road. We let the barrier balk drop, and sprung aside. Like a wild hunt the horsemen galloped into the town and clattered through it without drawing bridle. By 5 o'clock the torrent gradually ceased. After a pause came the conveyances. I saw four or five carriages, all completely harnessed, yet without their guns. Then jolted and rattled past a broken ammunition wagon crammed with Turcos; next a peasant's wagon filled with bedding and household gear, but no owner; a Zouave led the horses, two frightfully wounded Turcos lay on the top, a cluster of unarmed soldiers of all arms clung around it. Now followed infantry on foot. It was about 5½; still no officers. In dense swarms the chancery cars, the carriages of three general brigades, the archives of a division, four or five empty ammunition tracks, every kind of ambulance wagon, all packed with uninjured soldiers. On one car lay three corpses, a few pitifully-dragged Turcos following in the crowd in dumb resignation. Then came a lot of sutlers and camp-followers. The infantry had all flung away their packs, many their guns, some were in their shirt-sleeves, most of them had leaves stuck on their swords and swung on their shoulders. By far the greater part were those '*vieux soldats*' for whose valor Gen. TROCHU has so lately vouched. I shall not soon forget a poor perspiring infantry soldier of the Fiftieth, smartly accoutred, with knapsack on his back, with broad, red face, who came up to me and anxiously asked where his regiment was. I told him to go right on to Strasbourg, and perhaps he would find it there. He marched bravely along as I had directed him. He was an Alsatian. About 9½ an orderly troop of cuirassiers, under command of a Captain and two subalterns, about forty men strong, rode past. They were almost all properly accoutred, and kept step. Between 4 and 7 o'clock a disorderly rabble hurried by, absorbed in themselves and in their miserable existence; in the whole body not more than forty in marching order; altogether some 8,000 to 10,000 men; very few wounded, some three or four cavalry officers, two artillery and about eight infantry officers in the entire swarm; such a rout as neither 1859 or 1866 ever witnessed. But back I must go to Haguenau. It was 7 o'clock; the stream of fugitives was less swollen. As in the fading twilight I hastened toward the town to learn if any trains were going, I came across five or six soldiers of various arms, leading in their midst one Prussian prisoner, as proud as if they had got with them the entire Prussian Army. The poor man was trembling. In such a *débâcle* to parade one prisoner! The public-houses were a scene of animation. Soldiers were busy eating and drinking, and what surprised me they quietly paid their shot. In an upper room four infantry officers drank their wine in silence. Five cuirassiers sat before a roast goose, cracking mad jokes. Early next morning at 7 I was lucky enough to reach Strasbourg in a wagon."

Prussian Losses—Official But Incomplete Statements.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of Aug. 22, says: "At length the first official losses in the field have been made public. They only fulfill too completely the melancholy anticipations with which we saw the troops going out to the war. Although restricted to officers, and referring only to a few introductory engagements, they contain figures which will not easily be erased from the minds of men. I will just give you a few examples. As you may be aware, a Prussian regiment on a war footing has 3,006 men, with 69 officers. Of these 69 officers the Seventy-fourth Regiment (Hanoverians) lost no less than 30 in killed and wounded at Wissembourg. The Seventy-seventh (also Hanoverians) on the same occasion lost 25 officers; the Thirty-ninth, (Rhinelanders,) 26; the Eighty-second, (Hessians,) 19; the Ninety-fifth, (Thuringians,) 16; the Eighty-third, (Hessians,) 14; the Fifty-third, (Westphalians,) 11; the Eighty-eighth, (Nassauers,) 9; the Eightieth, (Hessians,) 8, &c. Still worse was it at Woerth, where the Prussians were for five mortal hours opposed to the French, who were stationed on the hills, and could not be dislodged until taken in flank by Würtembergers and Bavarians. There the Fifty-eighth Regiment (Poseners) had 32 dead and wounded officers; the Fifty-ninth, (Poseners,) 23; the Seventh, (King's Grenadiers—Lower Silesians and German Poseners,) 35; the Forty-seventh, (Lower Silesians,) 29; the Forty-sixth, (Lower Silesians,) 33; the Fifty-seventh (Lower Silesians,) 30; the Sixth, (Westphalians,) 28; the Thirty-seventh, (Westphalians,) 25, &c. What terrible conclusions must be derived from these statistics in respect of the higher grades as to the number of casualties among rank and file I need not say. But the most frightful carnage of all in the earlier part of the campaign was at Spicheren, whose steep and precipitous heights, defended by a tearing fire from cannon, *mitrailleuses*, and Chassepots, were thrice assaulted in vain, and at last carried at the point of the bayonet. On this spot 10,000 Prussians, gradually increased to 27,000, struggled against 40,000 French. Though the official list does not yet extend to this sanguinary encounter, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the private intelligence forwarded me, which gives the total of the losses as 2,207, of whom 511 are dead and 1,486 wounded. Accordingly, every twelfth man was killed or wounded. Some companies lost nearly one-half their men on the spot, as, for instance, the Fifth Company of the Forty-eighth, (Rhinelanders,) which went with 250 men into the fire and came out with 129, and the first company of the Eighth, (King's Own—Brandenburgers,) which on the evening of the battle consigned 107 comrades either to the grave or the hospital. Passing on to the tremendous three days' battle near Metz, we have but private intelligence, and this only referring to individual detachments; yet we know already enough to imagine the rest. On the 14th, in the action named after Pange, or Courcelles, the Forty-eighth (Rhinelanders) lost 32 officers and 521 rank and file; in other words, about one-third its complement. A rifle battalion in the same locality was by the enemy's fire deprived of nine of its officers and 270 rank and file—*i. e.*, of a third of the officers and a fourth of the men. On the 14th, as well as on the 16th—the latter being the battle of Mars-la-Tour, or Vionville—the losses of the Prussians were comparatively greater than those of the French, the former being on both occasions greatly outnumbered, yet holding fast the enemy with a bull-dog's tenacity, to give their main force time to come up and engage him in right earnest. At Mars-la-Tour the [illegible] of the country was spilt like water. Within a few moments, by the unexpected unmasking of a *mitrailleuse* battery, Count [illegible], Count [illegible], Baron Kleist, Henry VII., Prince of Reuss, Baron [illegible], Baron Witzleben and many other noblemen of high rank and position were killed. The grand battle at Rezonville, or Gravelotte, on the 18th, where the Prussian hosts at last assembled in strength are said to have suffered a loss of 15,000 combatants, was worthy of the beginning. Nor did the French suffer less. In the three actions near Metz they had nearly 15,000 dead, and 40,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners together."

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition—Letters and Reports from the Explorer.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON writes to say that he has received a long letter from Sir SAMUEL BAKER, dated the 15th of June, at Towfikeya, on the banks of the White Nile, in lat. 9 26 N. He has there established a station in the Shillook country, in which he will pass the rainy season, and has erected magazines of galvanized iron to protect his provisions and materials. His flotilla of fifty-three vessels is moored along the wharf; the troops and Europeans were comfortably housed and in good health. Sir SAMUEL has been joined by all branches of the expedition, via Khartoum, Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM, his chief engineer, having conveyed the vessels and stores across the Nubian desert on the backs of more than 1,300 camels. But the delay caused by the obstruction of all conveyances during the opening of the Suez Canal, and the absence of all preparations at Khartoum, which Sir SAMUEL had directed to be ready, caused the loss of the favorable season for the voyage up the White Nile, the course of which, since 1865, has become obstructed by a great dam, composed of masses of marsh vegetation floated downward, beneath which passes the water of the river. The slave traders having been thus prevented from following this usual route to their old haunts, had discovered a passage to Gondokoro by way of the Bahr Giraffe, which has thus proved to be not a tributary, but an arm of the main river. Up this arm BAKER attempted to proceed, but was forced to return. His camp, on the banks of the main river, being established, Sir SAMUEL will employ his 1,500 men to sow and reap corn for the advance to Gondokoro, in November next. At the station he has stopped a boat laden with 150 slaves, who, he says, were packed as close as sardines in a cask. Including another lot which he had liberated, he had already freed 205 of these miserable creatures, mostly women, young girls and boys, and he writes with satisfaction that one of the first labors of his English blacksmiths was to cut through the chains which bound these unfortunates together, all of whom, on obtaining their freedom, were duly registered. Sir SAMUEL adds that Lady BAKER and himself have been free from all ailments; that his nephew, Lieut. BAKER, R. N., has been highly serviceable, and that his six English mechanics had proved efficient and well conducted.

NOTES.

The *Times* of India reports that the Portuguese expedition for the reconquest of Zambesi from the rebel chief BONGA has been defeated and forced to retreat, leaving its stores behind.

The *Times* is requested to contradict the report of the arrival in England of Mme. la Maréchale DE CANROBERT. Her Excellency is, we are informed, in Paris, and will remain there under all circumstances.

The *Times* has authority to state that there has been no correspondence between the Empress of the French and Her Majesty on the subject of mediation. There is also no truth in the report of the Cabinet having expressed an opinion as to the terms of peace. The phrase attributed to Mr. GLADSTONE by a German newspaper, that "we must take care that the conqueror does not get too strong," was never uttered by Mr. GLADSTONE.

At the assizes for the Seine, TASSIUS and BECKERS, the two men who robbed Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of 2,000,000 francs, had been found guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, and each had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It will be remembered that BECKERS, who was a trusted steward of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, falsified the books in order to conceal his defalcations.

A writer in the *Times* says it is reported that when the author of the "Wacht am Rhein," CARL WILHELM, first heard his composition sung by the multitude, he went out of his mind. He is now well, and Queen AUGUSTA sent him a gold medal, with an autograph letter. He is in indifferent circumstances, and a more substantial mark of the public appreciation is being made in a subscription, which has quickly reached a goodly amount.

The *British Medical Journal* regrets to learn that the Queen still suffers at times severely. The cares and labors incident to her exalted position are at present increased by personal anxiety for the safety of many nearly related to Her Majesty; the Prince Consort's only brother and the husbands of two of the Queen's daughters are in the German Army, at the seat of war. These causes combine to inflict suffering on a nervous system at all times most sensitive to worry and anxiety. Traveling under arrangements as careful as Her Majesty does, the physical fatigue of a journey to Scotland is trifling, while the benefit Her Majesty experiences from the cool pure air and quiet of her Highland home is always great and decided.

Philology has lost another of its leaders, Dr. REINHOLD KLOTZ. Born in 1807, he was attached to the University of Leipsic, ever since 1831, as Professor of Classical Philosophy, and after the death of GOTTFRIED HERMANN, co-director of the Philological Seminary. His numerous editions of classical writers are justly famous, but he has also done no small service to science by the "Jahrbücher fur Philologie und Pädagogik," which he founded, together with J. C. JAHN, in 1831.

Gen. TURR has communicated to a correspondent of the *Standard*, upon whom that journal places implicit reliance, the following particulars of a conversation he held with the Emperor in Paris, at the Tuileries, on the 22d of July, 1870. War was then declared, and the General observed that the declaration had fallen among them (*nous*) like a shell. The Emperor, he states, replied: "I had not an idea of making war at present, but since the occasion has come I accepted it, and it is better now than later, for the Prussian efforts continue to mine Paris, Florence and Vienna, and the disconnecting process makes vast strides. The point of the sword is not directed against me alone, and if the other European Powers do not see it, so much the worse for them. I see a European danger, and I do not hesitate. If France is left without support—well! it is not the first time that France has fought to save Europe."

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary writes: "There is now no doubt that three very great ladies—Mme. DE POURTALES, Mme. DE BAHEQUE, and the Duchess TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE—have been arrested as Prussian spies. The first two are in Vincennes, and everybody says they will be shot, as Courts-martial know of no exception for the fair sex. I hear, but am not quite sure, that the Empress has interfered to get the Duchess TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE out of harm's way. There is a ferocious appetite for blood just now, which would rejoice greatly at the military execution of some ladies who but yesterday were the most brilliant ornaments of the Court of the Tuileries." The *Gaulois* evidently alludes to this subject in these terms: "Last night (Aug. 25) the door-keeper at the fort of Vincennes was sent away from his post, so that he might not see a person who had been conveyed to that prison, and who is now a captive in it." The *Patrie* denies the truth of the report.

The following anecdote of Gen. TROCHU may be read with interest, at a time when he is called upon to play an important part in public affairs, as it shows that he is not less distinguished for his private virtues than for his talents and courage as a soldier. Upon the death of his father, some years ago, he became entitled, under the French law of succession, to a moiety of the small patrimonial estate in Brittany, which was to be divided between himself and his brother. This brother had eleven children. The General has none. He simply remarked that his brother needed the property more than he did, and relinquished his share of it. Not long afterward his brother likewise died. Upon this occurrence the General observed that, having no family of his own, he was the better able to provide for that which Providence had bestowed upon him. He adopted his eleven nephews and nieces, laid down his carriage, reduced his own domestic expenditure, and assumed with cheerfulness the duty of providing for the whole of his late brother's family and household.

The *Figaro* publishes the following extract from a letter of the Comte DE PARIS, addressed from Twickenham on the 20th August, to a friend in Paris: "What events within three days! What rude shocks for every French heart! You will well understand how much we suffer in the presence of this national disaster, when, to aggravate our distress, we are compelled to be passive spectators. The refusal of the request made by my uncle and my brother is, in this respect, cruel. That refusal has prevented me sending to Paris a letter, with the same object as theirs, that would have arrived a little later. Only to think that Paris is to be besieged, and that on these very fortifications, the last boulevard of France raised thirty years ago by LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Duke of ORLEANS, there will not be a single member of the Orleans family among the defenders of the country! And what, perhaps, is harder to bear than all in our disinterested importunity the public sees only the motives of a restless ambition. But do not think of us; think only of the splendid army which is upholding the honor of France, and of all those brave citizens most recently collected at Paris, who will save our country from the last humiliation.

Yours, LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

A correspondent describes in the following terms a skirmish of Uhlans and Chasseurs d'Afrique, near Jaulny: "Suddenly," he says, "we heard a strange sound behind us. Two regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique were advancing in pursuit of the Uhlans. They soon passed by us raising clouds of dust. The ground trembled under their resounding gallop. We were then witnesses of a thrilling spectacle, an Uhlan hunt. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, with their splendid Arab horses, divided themselves into several detachments to surround the enemy. Their horses, neighing furiously, galloped in pursuit of the Uhlans, who had just crossed a field, and disappeared in the copse-wood. After a few minutes we saw them reappear on its crest followed very closely by the Chasseurs d'Afrique in the midst of a whirlwind of dust furrowed by the lightnings gleaming from their weapons. While this desperate race was being run a few metres from the spot where we were, three Uhlans appeared, as if by magic, on the plain before us. A Chasseur d'Afrique posted near there to reconnoitre hastened to meet them. When they were within range he lay in the Arab fashion, along his horse's neck, and discharged his piece. He missed his aim, but did not hesitate to engage these three men hand to hand. The struggle had lasted for two or three minutes when a detachment of Chasseurs d'Afrique appeared. Two of the Uhlans fled, leaving their comrade grappling with the Chasseur. He had just fallen into a ditch full of water, and the Uhlan was about to escape, when a staff officer who was with the Chasseurs d'Afrique seized him and made him prisoner, amid the applause of the terrified villagers. The Uhlan was very young, tall and strong, his hands covered with blood. 'You are three to one, do me no harm,' said he to the officer, who assured him (through me, as interpreter,) that he had nothing to fear."

CURRENT NOTES.

D. B. WEIR, of Marshall County, Illinois, has 200 acres of peach and apple trees.

Two colored teachers have recently been employed for the public schools of Terre Haute, Ind.

The manufacturing establishments of New-Albany, Ind., pay out $100,000 per month in wages alone.

Mineral paint has been discovered on the banks of the Grand River, near Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Sheboygan, Wis., has 2,201 school-children, although the school-houses have accommodation for only 800.

A Woman's Rights woman at Sioux City, Iowa, recently purchased a large hotel, and is about to become the landlady of it herself.

Several persons at Beloit, Wis., have recently been poisoned by eating chickens fed on potato bugs.

The population of New-London, Conn., is now less than it was in 1860, while the number of families and houses have increased.

There is a prospect of an early settlement of the differences between the mill-owners and the operatives at Fall River.

The Bowdoin College library at Brunswick, Me., has a copy of the New Testament printed in 1487.

The Trustees of the proposed new Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., recently paid $100,000 for 200 acres, upon which they propose erecting the building.

A wealthy citizen of Lowell, Mass., became insane, last week, in consequence of the death of his wife, and hacked his throat in a shocking way with a razor.

Judge DWIGHT, of Rochester, is called upon to decide whether an Orphan Asylum can legally retain the custody of a child against the wishes of the mother.

The Presbyterians have a large representation in Indianapolis. They have ten churches scattered through the city, and own property amounting to $840,000.

The whaling business of late years has not been over prosperous, and the result is that a great many vessels are being withdrawn from it this season.

The mysterious "woman in black" was recently arrested at New-Orleans and fined $10. When her features were revealed to the Magistrate he discovered her to be an old acquaintance.

A census-taker in the District of Quincy, Mich., has succeeded in finding a man who, although married for several years, had never been curious enough to ask the maiden name of his wife.

The Hartford papers complain of the bungling manner in which the census-takers did their work in that city. It seems that in one building alone the names of forty-three persons were omitted.

Mrs. MARY ANDREWS, of Bristol County, Mass., celebrated her ninety-seventh birthday recently. She was waited upon by a considerable number of friends during the day and congratulated.

A lucky laborer, named MURRAY, while engaged in excavating upon the site of the old Fountain Hotel, Baltimore, a few days since came upon a tin box, which was found to contain 2,000 gold coins.

THOMAS J. MINOR, of Norfolk, Conn., allowed himself to be swindled out of $150 last week at New-Haven by a sharper, who promised to give him stock in a gold mine and make his fortune in a month.

JOSEPH F. TAVOR, an outlaw, who committed suicide some time since in California to escape arrest and imprisonment, said that he had taken to the road in consequence of the refusal of a young lady to marry him while he was a wealthy resident of London, England.

There is a lunatic at Council Bluffs, Iowa, who calls himself "Potter Christ," and pretends that he is the original son of God. He calls the Prussian and French soldiers angels, and prophesies that the "angels" will destroy each other for four years.

A De Kalb, Ill., minister walked about two miles a few days since to marry a wealthy couple in the hope of securing a handsome present. The bridegroom put an end to his expectations by pressing upon his acceptance a silver pen-holder and a bouquet of flowers.

The St. Louis merchants have sent out commercial travelers to the South to secure for them a share of the trade from that section. They offer advantages which they claim cannot be equaled by their brother merchants of Cincinnati and Louisville.

A citizen of Louisville, Ky., who has an eye to a certain kind of business, was recently led into paying $52 for express charges on a package which was supposed to contain $2,000 in notes, but proved to be made up of pieces of wood and card-board. It had come from No. 206 Broadway, in this City.

THEODORE COON, a young gentleman who has heretofore resided with his parents near Baltimore, recently returned from Europe and eloped with one of his father's servants. He had gone abroad for the purpose of trying to forget the attractions of his charmer. The result shows how far he was successful.

ELIJA SHIPP, an aged criminal, confined for many years in the Indiana State Prison, recently served out his sentence and was discharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary and was shipped back there again. The keepers manifested some surprise at seeing him return so soon, but he quickly set all speculation at rest by declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the wealth of the country.

A young gentleman named WHITE, had a narrow escape from being made the noon day meal of a shark at Quogue, L. I., quite recently. While out with a number of friends, he observed the fish plowing through the water, jumped in and held it by the tail until some fishermen passed a loop upon its neck and hauled it on shore.

An unfortunate deacon recently created a good deal of merriment at a church in St. Joseph, Mo., while engaged in taking up the contributions. He had suffered, some days previously, from an accident to his nose, and displaced the plaster in his anxiety to secure a ten-cent stamp that had fallen. He made a hasty dive for a small white object on the carpet, but had no sooner placed it on the tip of his nasal organ than the young ladies began to thrust their handkerchiefs into their mouths and titter. The cause of such a sudden outburst of good spirits was not discovered by him until he entered the vestry-room, and saw that he had replaced the plaster with a cotton-spool label containing the following suggestive words: "Warranted to hold out 200 yards."

Indiana has another spirit sensation. It seems that a lady of repute, residing at Fredonia, in that State, has been haunted for years by the spirit of a beautiful little girl. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the matter is that the phantom has been seen by others; that several attempts have been made to seize it; and that, when pursued, it always melts into space. A gentleman residing in the same house with the haunted lady has not only seen the spirit, but declares, further, that he heard the noise of its feet upon the stairs, and could not be persuaded that it was not his own child until he looked into the cot of the latter. A committee of investigation will take the mystery in hand in a few days.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Opening Today—Great Preparations—An Unusually Fine Exhibition Anticipated.

The Fair of the American Institute opens, at the Empire City Rink, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, at noon today, and at 4 o'clock the opening exercises will take place. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside, and addresses will be delivered by that gentleman, by Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, M. C., and the orator of the day will be Dr. GEO. B. LORING, of Salem, Mass.

Already between 800 and 900 entries have been made, and the Fair promises to be a very successful one, even exceeding that of last year, which netted over $20,000 to the Institute. Last year's Fair was the first that had been held so far up-town, and the managers felt that this would be an obstacle to its success; but the result proved that they were mistaken. This year the management have made arrangements for an exceedingly brilliant show, and in many respects it will be superior to the last one.

In the department of boilers and machinery a number of boilers will be on exhibition, constructed on different plans, but all intended to illustrate the superiority of sectional over the usual pattern.

There will be a large apparatus for condensing water and manufacturing artificial ice, and the congealed blocks so formed will be placed on the ground and form an improvised skating rink, on which lovers of the sport can enjoy themselves before the leaves of Autumn fall.

There will be machinery for forming and cutting stone, which will be remarkable, and the materials and combinations for producing cheaper buildings will be exhibited in all their variety.

In the fine arts the photographers occupy the field with the most brilliant display of sun-pictures ever exhibited, and the principal artists in the City have each filled alcoves with specimens of their art, some of which are exceedingly beautiful.

In the department of horticulture and floriculture especial pains have been taken for effective display, and $900 will be invested in handsomely-engraved silver plate, as awards for excellence in these branches.

The display in the Department of Arts and Handicraft will be more brilliant than usual, and paints of all sorts will form a feature. Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ has offered a special premium for the best specimens of tanning, which will bring out some excellent articles of leather.

The rink has been enlarged by the erection of two structures on the rear, one of which is 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, and the other 50 feet wide and 100 feet long. Both these additions will be devoted to boilers and machinery. A covered way has been constructed from the entrance of the building to the curb-stone on Third-avenue for the accommodation of patrons.

The interior of the building will present a magnificent appearance by night especially, and visitors from the platform have an almost unobstructed view of over 400 feet of space filled with the productions of American industry. Cars of the Third-avenue line pass the door of the rink, and the Second-avenue conveys passengers within our block.

Board of Health—Violations of the Laws—Contagious Fevers.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair, with Commissioners BRENNAN, CECCARINI, GROSS and MULLALY present. Some difficulty and delay was experienced in obtaining a quorum.

Upon reports of the Attorney suits were ordered to be commenced in seventy-five cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, thirteen cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and eight cases of violations of the Sanitary code.

The following report was read and referred:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1870.

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary Board of Health:

SIR: I have the honor to offer the following comparative statement of the movement of certain contagious fevers during the past two weeks: Week ending Aug. 27: Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 29; scarlatina, 8; relapsing fever, 44. Week ending Sept. 4: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 17; scarlatina, 0; relapsing fever, 36. Difference: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 12; scarlatina, 8; relapsing fever, 8.

Of these cases of fever, three of typhoid and a like number of the relapsing type occurred in persons who are non-residents, and of course form no part of the permanent population of New-York City, although the class to which they belong fills a very important part, not only in the sickness-rate of the Metropolis, but also in its death record. Of the disease last named in the above table, three houses furnished three cases each, while two others sent two cases each to the Hospital. Fourteen cases occurred in tenements south of Fourteenth-street. This is considerably less than one-half. For a long time the disease was confined to the down-town wards, but the shifting of families from one place to another, and the tramping habits of those most liable to attack have combined to carry the fever and give it lodging-places in certain crowded quarters of the City from the Battery to Kingsbridge. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the disease is decreasing in virulence, as well as diminishing in the number of its victims. The following statement expresses both these facts in statistical form:

First nine weeks, Spring quarter—Total cases, 644; weekly average, 71.6; total deaths, 73; weekly average, 8.1.

First nine weeks, Summer quarter—Total cases, 305; weekly average, 34.0; total deaths, 26; weekly average, 3.0.

Difference—Total cases, 339; weekly average, 37.6; total deaths, 47; weekly average, 5.1.

During the current quarter the percentage of deaths to the whole number of cases reported, as shown by the above table, is 8.5; during the corresponding period of the previous quarter the percentage was 11; difference in favor of the present quarter, 2.5 per centum.

Respectfully submitted,
MOREAU MORRIS,
City Sanitary Inspector.

Upon reports from the Sanitary Committee and the City Sanitary Inspector, a large number of applications for permits were considered. One to use a foundry without a smoke condenser was denied, and a number to render fat, keep cows, goats and geese were granted, while others for the same privilege were denied.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Commissioner BRENNAN, which amends the recent ordinance, so that slaughtering is prohibited between Second and Tenth-avenues, instead of First and Eleventh avenues, as heretofore.

The salary of one clerk was increased, and a messenger was appointed at a salary of $900 per annum.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Commissioners of Quarantine.

The Board of Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday at their rooms in Exchange-court, but transacted no business beyond receiving and filing the weekly report of the Health Officer, which is as follows:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
STATEN ISLAND, Sept. 6, 1870.

Richard Schell, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

The following vessels from infected ports have been detained at Lower Quarantine since my report of the 30th ult.:

Brig *Brazilian*, 17 days from Matanzas, arrived Aug. 30. Had one death from cholera at Matanzas; all well on arrival.

Bark *Glenfruin*, 11 days from Matanzas, arrived Aug. 30.

Brig *Lady Monck*, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, arrived Aug. 30. Had several of the crew sick at port of departure.

Brig *Village Belle*, 15 days from Matanzas, arrived Aug. 30. Had two of the crew sick with yellow fever before leaving port; the second mate and one man died on the passage of the same disease.

Brig *Alta Vela*, 24 days from Cienfuegos, arrived Aug. 30. The Captain died of yellow fever. At port of departure and on arrival, one of the crew was found to be suffering from the same disease. This patient was transferred to West Bank Hospital, and is now convalescent. No other cases have since occurred on board.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.

Moonlight Excursion of the Orion Club.

The Orion Club, a social organization, made up for the most part of young men residing in the Sixteenth Ward, went on their fourth annual moonlight excursion last evening. The barge *Merchant* and a strong tug-boat were employed for the purpose of affording transit to the excursionists. The party started from the foot of West Eighteenth-street, about 7 o'clock, and proceeded leisurely up the Hudson River, returning to the City about 1 o'clock this morning. The Ninth Regiment Band furnished music for those who desired to engage in the festive dance, which comprised nearly all the participants in the excursion. The company was a very select one, no gentleman unaccompanied by a lady being admitted.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held their first meeting since the Summer adjournment, yesterday afternoon. The only subject of importance brought up was the financial question, and on that there was but little discussion. The following is the report of the Finance Committee:

Cash on hand	$192,187 69
Due from the city on bonds authorized to be issued by the Legislature, and which will be included in the tax levies of 1870–71	180,000 00
Due from depot and secured by stock	6,001 87
Total	$378,188 90
Liabilities	$525,581 14

Vindication of Mr. Manara.

Some time ago, toward the end of last March, several persons of more or less prominence were accused by a part of the New-York Press of having been participants in the profits of certain revenue frauds, and were, naturally and, if guilty, properly subjected to considerable odium in consequence. Among others, THEODORE MANARA, Esq., the Consul of Guatemala, was implicated in the business. Mr. MANARA immediately took steps to have an investigation made, and in spite of various difficulties has persisted in causing such an inquiry to be thoroughly consummated. Evidence has now been placed before us which completely exculpates Mr. MANARA from this serious charge, and the officers representing the Government affirm that they have no proofs of any kind soever against him. It is but fair that an honorable gentleman, whose reputation has been thus seriously compromised, should be vindicated with a completeness of publicity not inferior to that given to the original charge.

SIXTEENTH WARD TRAGEDY.

First Day of the Inquest—Testimony of Ann Roden, Catharine Barclay, Officer Gick, Robert McNeilly, Horace Roberts and John Barry—The Prisoner Remanded to the Tombs.

An inquest was held at the Coroner's office, City Hall, yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of BERNARD RODEN, of No. 325 West Seventeenth-street, which took place on Sunday last. A large number of persons were present, and the prisoner, Mrs. ANN MCEVOY, with her child, attended also. She is a small, quiet-looking woman.

The first witness, ANN RODEN, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 325 West Seventeenth-street in the rear; am the wife of the deceased; on Sunday, Sept. 4, about three P. M., Mrs. ANN MCEVOY, who resides next door, and is a "Connaught woman," had been threatening to kill all the "Far Downs;" she came to my room and struck me on the head and hands with a stick; we had quarreled during the fore part of the day; she began it; my husband, the deceased, who was lying in bed when she assaulted me, got up and followed Mrs. MCEVOY into her room; a few minutes after he came out bleeding from a cut on the left arm, and as he bled profusely, I tied a handkerchief around his arm; he as well as myself were under the influence of liquor; I did not see Mrs. MCEVOY injure my husband; I ran for a doctor on Ninth-avenue immediately, and when I returned Mrs. TILFORD was trying to stop the hemorrhage without success; the officers then took him to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house; my husband did not tell me how he was hurt.

MARY ANN TILFORD corroborated this testimony, adding that she saw nothing of the quarrel, although she heard the noise made by the parties engaged.

CATHARINE BARCLAY was next called and testified: I keep a store at No. 325 West Seventeenth-street, and was called out by a little boy about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon to prevent some people from killing each other in the yard; I went to see what the matter was, and saw Mrs. MCEVOY with a stick in her hand, which I took from her; she got possession of it after I went back to the store; in a few minutes I heard that a man was bleeding to death; I went into his room and saw deceased lying on the bed bleeding from a wound in the arm; I cannot say how he received it.

Officer GEORGE GICK, of the Sixteenth Precinct, being put on the stand, said: I was on post in West Seventeenth-street, on Sunday, and hearing that a man was badly wounded in No. 325, went to the house; on entering, Mrs. MULLIN pointed to Mrs. MCEVOY saying, "She is the person who did it; arrest her; we can swear she did it;" I demanded admission to the accused's room, but was denied; the top part of the door was glass, and had been broken, Mrs. MCEVOY said, by the deceased, who thrust his arm through and cut himself so doing; she denied having struck the prisoner with anything but a stick; I went into deceased's room; found him insensible, and on Mrs. MULLEN's again accusing Mrs. MCEVOY with having cut him, returned and burst open her door, and took her to the Station-house, thence to the Court, where she was committed by Justice SHANDLEY to await the action of the Coroner; I found an ax in the alley-way, between Mrs. MCEVOY's and RODEN's doors, after returning from the Station-house; all the women were intoxicated, and when I questioned Mrs. MULLIN about the matter, she denied any knowledge of the circumstances attending it.

ROBERT MCNEILLY, M. D., being next sworn, said: I was called to the Sixteenth Precinct Station at seven o'clock on Sunday evening; on my arrival I found deceased in a state of syncope; I examined the pulsation at the radial and temporal arteries and found them pulseless; on his left fore-arm was an extensive lacerated and contused wound of the superficial layer of the muscles, a portion of the tendons being severed; he died five minutes after; in my opinion I do not think it possible to produce such a wound by breaking through a pane of glass; it must have been done by some blunt cutting instrument, such as an ax.

Sergt. HORACE ROBERTS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who searched the house after the arrest, said he found no traces of blood in Mrs. MCEVOY's room, except on the glass door; there was a large pool at deceased's room door.

JOHN BARRY, the next witness, stated that he had been present when the women were quarreling; Mrs. RODEN was calling Mrs. MCEVOY hard names, for which she got a stick to beat her; Mrs. RODEN then went into her room, and her husband followed Mrs. MCEVOY, who went into her room and locked the door; deceased took hold of the knob with his right hand, and thrust his left through a pane of glass in it; when he withdrew it his hand was bleeding profusely, and he walked back to his room; he never entered the room of Mrs. MCEVOY; I saw into her room, but observed no ax or any other sharp instrument there.

ANN MULLIN was called, but nothing was elicited from her, as she had not witnessed the affair at all.

The next witness sworn was WM. MCNALLY, whose subpœna being examined by the Coroner, he pronounced it done without authority, inasmuch as it had been filled in by STINER, the lawyer for the defense. Here, then, the Coroner adjourned the further hearing in the case until Friday next, and the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs. Subsequently a young girl named MCMANUS, sister of the accused, applied to the Coroner, requesting him to compel STINER to refund $10, which she said he had obtained from her under pretense of serving a subpœna. He told her to apply to a Police Magistrate.

Crimes and Casualties.

MICHAEL GRUBB and EDWARD MONTGOMERY, carpenters, were injured, yesterday, by the fall of the second and third floors of an old frame house, in Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, which was being raised and repaired. The casualty was the result of the carelessness of a workman, who removed one of the braces supporting the second floor.

DAVID JOSEPH, aged fifteen years, of No. 48 Ludlow-street, yesterday, fell through the hatchway of No. 206 Canal-street, from the second to the first floor, and had both arms broken. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

JAMES COFFEE, thirty-five years of age, of No. 55 Mulberry-street, yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by taking sugar of lead. The dose was not fatal, and he was removed to the Park Hospital.

JAMES RUTH, aged twelve years, was run over, yesterday, in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-first-street, by a truck, and his right leg severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

On Monday evening, JOHN D. BALDWIN, of No. 356 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, entered the saloon No. 199 Bowery, and was robbed of a gold watch and some diamond studs worth $152. The accused were arraigned on the charge at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, and held for trial.

JAMES ROONEY, a young man eighteen years old, was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge LEDWITH, on a charge of attempting to stab an unknown man on the Bowery on the previous evening.

MART ALLEN, who was but recently discharged from the Tombs, was placed under bail in $500, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for disorderly conduct in the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. SARAH J. ALLEN, in St. Marks-place, on Monday last.

JULIUS STEINWEHR, No. 51 Chambers-street, who was charged with preserving old lager-beer stamps, was discharged in the United States Court, yesterday, the evidence adduced being insufficient to establish the charge against him.

JANE MULDOON was convicted in the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE, on a charge of twice drawing, without due authority, $100 bounty money, which was due her son.

CHARLES QUINN and PETER MCCORMACK were detected breaking into the premises of ELLIOTT P. GLEESON, No. 135 Mercer-street, on Monday night, and were committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLY.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a colored man named JAMES BAKER was held for trial for stealing a watch and ring worth $30, the property of DANIEL CHARTER, No. 17 Watts-street.

The Horse Market.

It is now several weeks since our last report of the state of trade in the horse market at Twenty-fourth-street, in this City. During the hot Summer months trade has been dull even in the establishments of the first-class dealers, and quite slow in the cellar stables. There are good prospects, however, for the coming Fall, and already some sales have been effected. We quote them as follows:

M. S. CURRY, dealer in first-class carriage, phaeton and saddle horses, reports trade good. He sold to Mr. MCCREADY, yesterday, one double team of trotting-horses for $3,000; other teams, single and double, at from $800 to $2,500; has on sale a four-in-hand team of dark dapple grays, wheelers 16½ hands high, leaders 16 hands high, 2 pairs matched; 5 single horses, including saddle-horses. Messrs. COMAN and FITCH report trade slow but looking up; no sales yet in heavy handsome harness horses. The have lately sold several pairs of light harness horses; also, several single teams at prices from $800 to $1,600; have on sale 15 head of choice animals. E. A. FITCH, who is on the road with twenty head of fresh horses, will arrive in ten days. C. F. HILL, dealer in trotting horses, has on hand six head of speedy trotters, time 2:50; range of prices for same class sold during past twelve days, $600 to $1,600. He sold yesterday one trotter at $1,500. At the Bull's Head stables, A. S. CHAMBERLIN, proprietor, trade in heavy draught horses is quick and likely to improve; on sale 150 head of Canada and Western horses, at prices ranging from $125 to $200 per head. Good stepping Canada horses fetch from $200 to $300, and are in demand. Even these heavy horses sell according to speed. Fresh horses arrive daily from the country, where they are numerous.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Another Swindle Unvailed—Skillful Evasion of the Law—Abortive Efforts to Catch the Criminal—The Wrong Parties Arrested.

Another fraud of an extensive nature has just been developed, but unfortunately for the public good the guilty actors in the matter have had their plans so skillfully constructed that the attempt to bring them to justice has proved a miserable failure. It appears that about a week since a communication was received at the office of United States Commissioner SHIELDS, directing attention to circulars which were issued from the premises No. 52 John-street, offering for sale large quantities of counterfeit currency at a small premium, and inclosing a copy of the circulars, containing instructions for the proper transaction of the business. This circular stated that no sale would be effected until the money was first received at the office; in order to prevent the possibility of detection, and that, as far as the principals were concerned, the business was to be conducted as secretly as possible. The first action of the Commissioner was to place himself in correspondence with those who had been imposed upon, and he then ascertained that in every instance, when the money was sent to No. 52 John-street, no answer was ever received; the counterfeit money was not obtained, and it being very apparent that they were the victims of a swindle, it became a matter of self interest not to make any disclosures. Commissioner SHIELDS, under an assumed name, immediately sent for $40 worth of the "queer," and waited until Monday without getting an answer, when he issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties carrying on the business, and the seizure of the plates used for counterfeiting. While the Commissioner's warrant was awaiting execution information was conveyed to Officer BRADLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, by a relative, that he had been duped, as already related, by the residents of No. 52 John-street, and BRADLEY, imagining that he had alighted on a nest of counterfeiters, and, with visionary ideas of promotion flashing before his mind, obtained an order for the arrest of the criminals, and instantly proceeded to secure them. He arrived at the place on Monday afternoon, and, going up to the first floor, discovered that the rooms were locked. He kicked forcibly at the nearest, the office of a respectable engraver named G. G. WHITE, and announcing himself an officer, demanded immediate admission. Astonished at the nature of the demand and terrified at the force with which it was given, Mr. WHITE thrust his head through the window and asked what was the meaning of such strange conduct. The reply was no less peremptory than the question and being accompanied with the threat of summary punishment with a pistol, which was presented at his head, Mr. WHITE was induced to open the door. The officer entered, arrested Mr. WHITE, Mr. D. ADAMS, J. LAY, Q. ORAN and a lady friend, who were with him in the room, on a charge of counterfeiting, and seized all the plates in the office, used for printing purposes, believing they were employed for the manufacture of counterfeit money. Despite all remonstrances, the prisoners were taken to the station, and kept in custody until yesterday, when they were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS. Upon a statement of the facts of the case, they were immediately discharged, and the policeman reprimanded for his management of the matter. The most singular feature in the affair is that the real culprit, a man named ALLISON, who occupied an office down stairs, escaped even arrest, though it is certain he could not be punished, for want of satisfactory evidence to sustain an indictment.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Howes vs. Vail.	85—Lewis vs. Freund.
65—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Maginn.	86—Brown vs. Robinson.

The call commences at No. 91, Ball vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
413—Durnin vs. Brett.	1622—Fayette vs. U.S. Iron Works.
1400—O'Dea vs. Gurnevan.	1629—Spratt vs. Behrend.
1566—Morris vs. Fogg.	1645—Grogan vs. Garvin.
1601—Eckert vs. Schmale.	1648—Chadwick vs. O'Brien.
1609—Merritt vs. Erie Railway Company.	1654—Howland vs. Robinson.
1612—Hiver vs. Tripp.	1656—Elliott vs. Underhill.
1615—Conway vs. Gillespie.	1659—Flawsond vs. The Mayor, &c.
1617—Gilman vs. Kumpf.	

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1597—Ketcham vs. Greer.	1631—Shay vs. Wise.
1603—Smith vs. Smith.	1636—Claflin vs. Marks.
1620—Moody vs. Belden.	1641—Bird vs. Boinay.
1626—Carlyle vs. Dean.	——Paris vs. Cumming.
1627—Sproul vs. Cadberth.	——Easterling vs. Tryon.
1629—Underhill vs. Jones.	——White vs. Sparks.
1630—Bridgwater Paint-works vs. Dillon.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Kilpatrick *vs.* Dodge; Caldwell *vs.* Taylor; granted without costs. Powers *vs.* Griswold; Same *vs.* Same; Sprague *vs.* Sprague; motion granted unless defendant pays the amount due and costs. Ward *vs.* Steinker; McCormack *vs.* Harper; Graydon *vs.* Strauss; Miller *vs.* Bunster; Watkins *vs.* Merritt; Schloss *vs.* Schloss; Leggett *vs.* Miller; Laughan *vs.* Finck; Merritt *vs.* Hall; Kain *vs.* Delano; motion granted and stay for thirty days. Butterworth *vs.* Volkening; Same *vs.* Same; Wilson *vs.* Wilkinson; motion granted with costs. O'Connor *vs.* Halloran; Parker *vs.* Shay.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Chamberlain *vs.* Hutzkobe; motion denied with leave to renew. Weil *vs.* Solms; reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Westcott et al. *vs.* Pelletreau et al.; order granted amending complaint.

Ames *vs.* Cowan; order of arrest granted.

Kleush *vs.* Rothfelder; order of arrest granted.

Revira *vs.* McDevitt; order dismissing complaint granted.

Margaretha Rose *vs.* Herman Rose; decree of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

PRACTICE—IS AN ORDER OF REFERENCE PROPER TO ASSESS DAMAGES IN AN ACTION ON BOND, NO ANSWER BEING SERVED.

Asa Hall vs. *John Emons, Jr., et al.*—A suit was brought against James L. Paine, one of the defendants, by the plaintiff, and an order of arrest granted by Judge Jones. The defendants, thereupon, entered into a recognizance for $1,000 that Paine would hold himself ready to respond in person to any judgment which might be obtained against him. Judgment was obtained, and execution issued against Paine's property, and returned unsatisfied. Execution was then issued against the body of Paine, and return being made that he could not be found, an action was commenced against the defendants to recover on their bond. This action was commenced without the service of complaint, and, after notice of appearance on the part of defendants, plaintiff allowed nineteen of the twenty days allowed by statute to expire before serving a copy of the complaint. Two days after the service of such complaint, the defendants, without serving an answer, surrendered the judgment debtor to the custody of the Sheriff. Plaintiff, disregarding the surrender of the judgment debtor, gave notice that they would take judgment in default of an answer. On this motion the cause was sent before a referee to assess the amount of damages. This referee rendered his report in favor of the plaintiff, which report was confirmed by Judge McCunn. From this order confirming the referee's report and ordering judgment for plaintiff, appeal was taken to the Court at General Term, where the appeal was dismissed, on the ground that an order giving judgment in default of an answer was not an appealable order. A motion is now made not only to set aside the order of reference for want of jurisdiction, this not being a cause involving a long account, and one which should have gone before a Sheriff's jury, but also to set aside the judgment itself, and all proceedings had thereon. The notice for judgment was unaccompanied by the necessary affidavits setting forth the grounds on which the application was made, and on this ground the Chief-Justice was inclined to think the order of reference was irregular, but held that this regularity was cured by the subsequent confirmation of the referee's report on notice, and the decision of the Court on appeal. The case has been fought with great persistency, this being the fifteenth motion of one kind or another which the Court has been called upon to determine. The motion was denied, with leave to renew within ten days on payment of $10 costs.

For motion, A. H. Reary, Stephen A. Walker opposing.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

PRACTICE—APPEAL.

Daunenbaum vs. *Silberman.*—This was a motion to direct a stay of proceedings pending the service of a case on appeal, a former appeal having been dismissed for want of service of case.

In denying the motion Judge DALY says: "No party can prosecute more than one valid appeal from a judgment against him. The cases cited by plaintiff, Kelsey *vs.* Campbell, 38 Barb., and 1 Comstock, 608, permitting a new appeal to be taken, are based on the fact that the first appeals were nullities, and the appellant might, in time, take a new appeal. But in this case the appeal taken by the plaintiff, and which was dismissed for want of service of case, was a perfectly valid appeal and he cannot prosecute another. The fact that the notice of entry of judgment served on him was a nullity did not affect the validity of his proceedings on appeal. He disregarded the fact that the notice of judgment was ineffectual, and proceeded, as he had the right to do, in his appeal. He cannot now be placed in the position that his proceedings were irregular, when they were manifestly regular."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 6.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s C., '81..114⅜	100 Adams Express....66⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..111⅝	20 do....66⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..111⅝	2700 Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip..bet. call. 2⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅝	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..111⅝	1500 do....b. c. 96
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..110⅝	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctf's....91⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..110⅝	200 Erie R....23⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C., s3....106	200 Harlem R....134
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, bet. call....c. 60⅜	300 Reading R....96⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c., bet. call....62⅛	200 do....b3 97
500 Ga. St. 7s....90⅜	200 do....97⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....90	12 L. S. & Mich. So....92⅞
2,000 Ala. St. 5s, Bds....70	700 do....92⅝
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. Bs....104	20 do....93
15,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo....96½	800 do....b. c. 92⅝
2,000 Union Pac. 1st....81½	25 Mich. Central....118¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Con....91	71 Panama R....88⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. con. convert. bds....81½	100 Chi. & N. W....s60 81½
10,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st....99	100 do....82¼
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st....96	50 Chi. & N. W. Pf....88⅜
3,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st. West. Div....80	10 do....88⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce....123¾	100 N. J. Cen....102½
10 Manuf. & Merch....100	100 Mil. & St. P....b.c 62⅛
11 Bk. State of N. Y....113	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....79⅞
10 Fourth Nat. Bank....105	200 Tol., Wab. & W....52¼
100 Mariposa Pf....20	12 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar....94⅜
200 do....10½	400 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 28½
200 do....10⅛	180 Del., L. & W....101¾
275 Pacific Mail....40	50 New Jersey R....115
100 do....40⅛	50 Morris & Essex....88⅜
100 United States Ex. 42	18 do....89
	100 Col., C. & Ind. C....18⅜
	100 H. & St. Joe....b. c. 113

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..114⅜	25 A. M. U. Ex....41
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112	20 N. Y. C. & H. R....96⅜
10,000 do....b3.112	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. ctf's....91⅝
10,000 do....112⅛	50 Erie Railway....23⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.111⅝	400 L. S. & M. So. R....93⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅝	25 do....93
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅜	50 Panama R....86
2,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 reg.106	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....88⅜
62,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110	100 do....b3. 88⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, C. s3....106	100 Mil. & St. Paul....62⅛
3,000 do....105⅞	400 Tol., W. & W....52¼
3,000 Ten. St. 6s x c....62⅛	5 P., Ft. W. & Chi. guar....94⅛
3,000 Ten. St. 6s, n....60⅛	20 do....94⅜
2,000 N. C. 6s, old....52	100 Chi. & Alton....112⅞
1,000 Ala. St. 5s, bds....70	230 Morris & Essex....88⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds....88¾	10 do....b10. 89
1,000 U. P. R. 1st M....81	100 do....b. c. 89
200 Mariposa Pf....10½	75 do....89
100 do....10¼	100 A. & T. H. Pf....88¼
200 do....b. c. 10⅜	

TUESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of New-York for the month of July have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the Calendar Year 1870, in comparison with the corresponding months of 1869:

The Import entries in July, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1870.	July, 1869.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$13,579,723	$12,560,222
Dutiable, bonded	10,042,048	10,705,702
Free Goods	988,444	1,214,472
Total July entries	$24,610,215	$24,480,406

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $194,990, against $202,487 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $8,463,858, or $1,578,195 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $23,032,020, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $10,592,841, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 47 ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1869, was $21,926,288, and the Customs collected $10,045,078.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$176,208,180	$188,118,665
Total marketed	$169,784,165*	$162,441,408
Customs thereon	78,174,652	73,512,488
Average tariff	46 ⅌ ct.	45.10 ⅌ ct.

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $7,430,190, and Free Goods in 1869, $9,086,942.

In addition to the above the entries of Foreign Specie for the seven months were $7,357,949 against $10,213,947 for the corresponding period in 1869.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the seven months of 1870 and 1869, compare as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to July 31.
January	$21,763,280	$21,449,162
February	24,478,504	25,276,256
March	28,412,044	29,284,096
April	26,252,676	22,993,185
May	24,757,815	22,180,151
June	22,099,636	19,392,288
July	23,032,020	21,926,288
Total seven months	$169,784,165	$162,441,408

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,840,703	May	$11,473,412
February	11,750,424	June	9,749,550
March	11,977,222	July	10,592,841
April	[illegible]		
Total New-York duties collected			$78,174,652
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			1,876,783
Total deposited at New-York			$80,051,435

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of July were:

	July, 1870.	July, 1869.
Domestic produce	$13,965,457	$18,450,323
Foreign re-exported	752,216	631,943
Gold and silver	16,922,451	6,474,624
Total July clearances	$31,640,324	$25,556,890

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for seven months of the calendar years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1870. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1869. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic produce	$98,665,180	$100,242,492
Foreign re-exported	6,343,507	4,111,907
Gold and silver	33,763,051	21,926,517
Total seven months	$138,771,738	$126,280,916

There was further information from Paris in the private telegrams this morning, as well as from the movements of the German armies, that *the great battles of the War are over.* It seems doubtful, indeed, whether there will be any further conflict of arms between Germany and France, notwithstanding the rapid approach of the King's invincible columns to Paris. The expectation is that there is enough practical sense in the Provisional Government at Paris to make peace upon terms which will be acceptable to Germany without being oppressive or humiliating to France. This being done, the civilized world can afford to leave the question of the endurance or stability of the so-called French Republic, improvised yesterday, to be settled, as all other sudden and intensely-impulsive revolutions for the last eighty years, in the same quarter, have been determined by time or blood-letting in Paris. Our private information, today, is that the Provisional Directory really look to no other result than peace without more fighting. The revolution, says one dispatch, has been accomplished, but the "situation" is awful. To talk of dying in the last ditch or to the last man, while "the Prussians are on French soil," is simply frenzy.

The early sales of Gold were influenced by telegrams from Frankfort and London quoting 5-20s lower, and also reflecting some concern as to the effect of the French revolution upon Italy and Spain. The first figures were 115⅛@115¼ ⅌ cent. Then came Paris telegrams, which influenced a reaction to 114¾ ⅌ cent. The subsequent sales were 114¾@115@114¾@114⅞ ⅌ cent. At 4 o'clock the quotation was almost identical with our last quotation of yesterday, 114⅞ ⅌ cent. We hear of no important export engagements for Wednesday's steamers. To-morrow, the Treasury Office will sell $1,000,000 Gold, and on Thursday, buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for Sinking Fund account. The Foreign Exchanges have all rallied firm at 109¼@109½ ⅌ cent. for sixty days, London, and 110¼@110½ for short sight. Moneys in good request from the Brokers at 6 ⅌ cent., on call loan, but where balances are voluntarily tendered by lenders, 5 ⅌ cent. is still accepted. We remark that implicit confidence is not felt on the Street in the long continuance of easy Money, though no higher rate than 7 ⅌ cent. on call loan is anticipated.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were dullish through the forenoon, and barely steady at the close of the day. The leading Domestic dealers, as observed last week, seem indifferent to a rise, and are thus considered practically bearish on the market, while the Foreign orders, on the decline in 5-20s in London and Frankfort this morning, are limited below the going rates. The general range of prices is ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. below the closing figures of Monday. In the State Bonds there is a steady feeling as to prices, but not much business done today. The railway market was duller than yesterday through the greater part of the dealings, and the revival of activity noticed at the close of last week scarcely holds good, although late this Afternoon the feeling improved on the New-York and Western Roads, and the market left off firm.

After the late Boards there was a weaker feeling in Gold, and better prices in most of the Railway Stocks. The following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114⅞	114⅞
Bills on London at Sight	110⅛	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates	91⅛	91⅜
Reading Railroad	97⅛	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114	113⅞
North-western Common	83	83⅜
North-western Preferred	88⅜	89
Pacific Mail Company	40⅛	41
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞	80⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅜	63
Lake Shore	93⅛	93⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	28
New-Jersey Central	102½	102½
Toledo & Wabash	52⅛	52⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

Gold receipts	$509,574 60
Gold payments	91,264 21
Gold balance	83,763,210 05
Currency receipts	286,988 05
Currency payments	248,870 35
Currency balance	11,896,540 17
Customs	475,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	112	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅝	10-40 coup.	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅝	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, x c.	62¼	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	108½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, x c.	67½	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	67	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52¼	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	[illegible]
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '68	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83	100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	100
S. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., War L.	100
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107¼
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Cal. 7s, large bds.	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	[illegible]
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d Ext.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv., '76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	96	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84
Erie 1st Extended	96	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	86	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. new bonds	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	95
Harlem 1st	102	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Albany & Sus. 1st Bs.	102	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	89
Albany & Sus. 3d Bs.	92¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	75¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	110	Chi. & Alton Sink. F.	101¼
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	94	Chi. & Alton 1st	101
M.S.&N.I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Cen. Pac. Bonds	89	Ohio & Miss. Con'd	86
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	85¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st	82¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	80
Con. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	90½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
H. & St. Jos. L. Gts.	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
H. & St. Jos. conv.	[illegible]	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82½
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	80
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.	25
Del., L. & West. 2d	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	128	Importers & Traders	153
Manhattan	145	Park	160
Merchants'	118	Central National	105
Mechanics'	133	Fourth National	105
Union	134	Ninth National	110
America	210	Tenth National	127
City	109	Oriental	160
Phenix	109	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hud. Canal	121½
Mech. and Traders'	130	Maryland Coal Co.	24
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	61
State of New-York	112½	Consol. Coal of Md.	25½
Commerce	124½	Cumb. Coal & Iron	29
Broadway	250	West. Union Tel.	34½
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	5
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Hanover	104½	Mariposa Preferred	10
Irving	119	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	34
People's	140	Adams Express	66½
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Express	12¼
Market	110	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2¼
Nassau	110	American Express	41
Corn Exchange	120	United States Exp.	41¼
Continental	92	Pacific Mail	40
St. Nicholas	113		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114½	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58¾
Reading	97¼	97¾
Lehigh Valley	58⅜	58⅝
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34⅛	34⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88½

When Mr. S. VAN DUZER resigned the Presidency of the New-York Exchange Bank, (for some years past under the National system,) in June last, after a successful service of twenty years, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.
>
> At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. VAN DUZER tendered his resignation of the office of President. Whereupon the following resolution was unanimously passed:
>
> *Resolved,* That in accepting the resignation of Mr. VAN DUZER the Board, desiring to express their appreciation of his long and faithful service, do hereby direct the Cashier to continue the payment of his salary until the 1st day of January next; and that a copy of said resolution be sent to him, with the best wishes of all for his continued health and prosperity.
>
> D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

It now appears that, from some cause, the order to continue the salary of the late President is not complied with, and Mr. VAN DUZER has brought suit in the Marine Court for $500 for one month's salary to Aug. 1, prox. The case was called this morning and adjourned to Tuesday next.

Messrs. ROBINSON, CHASE & Co., No. 18 Broad-street, advertise the very desirable, well-secured 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage on the entire line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road, from Buffalo to Chicago. The interest is made payable quarterly, and the principal runs to the year 1900. The price at present is 97½ ⅌ cent. and accumulated interest.

The following shows the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway:

Fourth week, 1870	[illegible]
Fourth week, 1869	170,830
Increase	$95,304
August, 1870	$681,520
August, 1869	555,847
Increase	$125,673

Mr. DE WITT C. HAYS was this morning elected President of the Union National Bank, in place of Mr. A. M. WHITE, resigned.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co.'s prospectus of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds, appears elsewhere in this paper. The bankers of the Company unhesitatingly recommend the Loan as a good and safe investment. The bonds, which have fifty years to run, are the only mortgage on the road, which is now nearing completion. Much of the Loan has already been marketed. The remainder of the issue is offered at 90 ⅌ cent.

The exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $5,013,437.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade of the week:

"The anthracite coal trade shows a very large increase the past week, notwithstanding which it is fairly active, and prices are pretty well maintained. We have reports of some little dissatisfaction among the workmen in the Schuylkill region, in consequence of the reduction of 8⅓ per cent. in the 'basis' for the month of August, and at one colliery, because of the refusal of the operator to dismiss four men objectionable to the W. B. A. Some threats have been made of stoppage at some few of the mines, but we do not learn that they were carried out. Up to the latest accounts production was active all round. The Reading Railroad Company brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 1st inst., 128,754 tons, against 129,611 the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 2,304,175 tons, against 2,786,070 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 482,894 tons. The total product of all the anthracite, semi-anthracite and bituminous coal regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, is 485,147 tons, against 464,264 tons the previous week—an increase of 20,883 tons, and for the fiscal year, 11,322,853 tons, against 9,826,903 tons to the same dates last year, being an increase of 1,495,700 tons. In the above aggregates of coal produced last week, there is included 416,070 tons of anthracite, 15,777 tons of semi-anthracite, and 53,300 tons of bituminous. Week before last, the full supply of vessels at Port Richmond put down freights a little, and though vessels were in short supply last week, there was no advance in freight, charges ranging all the week as follows: Bangor, $3 00@$2 85; Portsmouth, $2 85@$2 90; Beverly, $2 70; Boston, $2 60@$2 75; Charlestown, $2 70; Davenport and discharged, $2 70; Dorchester, $2 70; Lynn and discharged, $2 70; Medford, $3 15; Salem, $2 70@$2 80; Newport, $2 35; Providence, $2 35@$2 30; Allen's Point, $2 30@$2 35; Norwich and Brooklyn, $1 35@$1 50; tow, $2 30@$2 35; Hoboken, $1 35; New-York, $1 35@$1 65; Jersey City, $1 35@$1 60; Georgetown, $1 50. The slight decline of prices realized at the public sale of Scranton coal last week is not likely to have much influence on prices in the general market. A large proportion of the coal from the mines received here is taken for domestic uses, and is going into cellar. It is this local demand that tends to keep down freights, that the temporary scarcity of vessels would otherwise likely advance. The cargo price of coal at Port Richmond at the close of the past week were, for Schuylkill red ash, $4 80@$4 90; steam-boat, $4 60@$4 70; broken egg and stove, $4 70@$4 80, and chestnut, $3 70@$3 90. Shenandoah steam-boat coal, $4 50; broken, $4 75; egg and stove, $4 90, and chestnut, $4. These quotations for all qualities are outside figures for a first-class article."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 83 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within one year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ WANTED TO BORROW, $200,000 FOR 60 or 90 days, on approved stock collateral. Apply to JOHN BONNER & CO., No. 22 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	9	Resin, bbls.	2,157
Cotton, bales	1,476	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	358	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	380	Cheese, boxes	12,046
Eggs, bbls.	426	Grease, pkgs.	117
Flour, bbls.	26,798	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Meal, bags	135	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	93,795	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	33,321	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	64,474	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	2,220	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Seed, bushels	33	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	360	Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	6,964	Whisky, bbls.	615
Spirits Turp., bbls.	300		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *N. & E. Gardner*, for London—[illegible] Tobacco, 2,710 bags Oil-cake, 10 hhds. Grease, 1,313 bbls. Resin, 260 hhds. Tobacco, 394 boxes Clocks, 120 pkgs. Woodenware, 15,839 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, [illegible] hhds. Bark, 4,150 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *City of Cork*, for Liverpool—[illegible] Organs, 147 boxes Bacon, 58 bbls. Pork, 387 bbls. Flour, 7 tcs. Hogs Casings, 4,424 boxes Cheese, 15,383 bushels Wheat, 82 bales Cotton, 350 bags Oil-cake, 115 cases Sewing-machines.

By the brig *Carolina*, for Oporto—3,600 Staves, 1,341 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Centro de Exportacion*, for Barcelona—54,500 Staves.

By the ship *Baveleu*, for Antwerp—7,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Charles*, for Antwerp—247,480 gallons Crude Petroleum, 175 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Hattie M.*, for Bremen—3,814 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Raven*, for Malaga—1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,380 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Wm. Turner*, for Sidney, New South Wales—46 cases Sewing-machines, 654 pkgs. [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 265 cases Furniture, 53,700 [illegible] troleum, 691 pkgs. Woodenware, 100 cases [illegible] cases Lobsters, 375 pkgs. Dried Apples, 253 [illegible] ware, 10 cases Pumps, 132 pkgs. Wood, [illegible] Glassware, 90 [illegible] 300 boxes Perfumery, 16 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, [illegible] factured Wood, 26 pkgs. [illegible] 1,650 Oars, 5 cases Dry Goods, 2 cases Tr[illegible] Cotton-gins, 17,455 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] cases Tacks, 10 cases Nails, 209 bbls. Resin, [illegible] Books.

ASHES—Pots continue in fair demand at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls have been inactive at [illegible]

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in moderate demand at 34c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been comparatively brisk, and prices have been well [illegible]

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been very quiet and [illegible]

CEMENT—Has been in demand and [illegible]

COAL—The inquiry has been quite moderate for all kinds at former rates.

COCOA—Has been in very slack request, and irregular prices. Maracaibo is quoted at [illegible] 27c.; Caracas at 15c.@17c., and Guayaquil at [illegible] gold, ⅌ lb., in bond.

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet [illegible] Good qualities have not been offered freely [illegible] been quoted firm. Ordinary samples have been in fair supply at about previous figures. [illegible] Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c.@10c.; good cargoes, [illegible] fair cargoes, 11¾c.@12¼c.; extreme [illegible] prime cargoes, [illegible] gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 45 and [illegible] The week's receipts of Rio have been [illegible] *Nuova Fama*, sales of Rio have been [illegible] in first hands here, as made up by [illegible] & SONS, 51,891 bags, and at all the [illegible] 81,409 bags. Other kinds remain as [illegible] quote: Java at 19¼c.@22c.; Maracaibo [illegible] Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@12¼c.; [illegible] Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16c.@[illegible] 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¾c.@19¼c.; [illegible] Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¾c.@[illegible] @17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@[illegible]

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

At New-Orleans, bags	[illegible]
At Galveston, bags	[illegible]
At Baltimore, bags	[illegible]
At New-York, bags	[illegible]
Grand total bags	[illegible]

COTTON—Has been in fairly active demand, chiefly for spinning purposes, at firm prices. Sales, 1,818 bales, for early delivery, including [illegible] bales to spinners, and 139 bales to speculators. Also 1,900 bales for forward delivery, including 850 bales basis Low Middling, September, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; 200 bales basis Low Middling, October, 17c.@17¼c.; 200 bales basis Low Middling, November, 16¾c.@16⅞c., ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	19	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	20	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	22	22¼	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending [illegible]	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The demand has been light for most kinds [illegible] figures.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been selling in lots at 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—The demand has been limited, and prices have been somewhat depressed [illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market has been quiet for all kinds [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A [illegible] been reported in State and Western [illegible] been offered freely [illegible] bbl. lower. Shipping Extras [illegible] for export, within a range of [illegible] $5 30@$5 55 ⅌ bbl., mainly State, on the basis [illegible] bbls., with sales [illegible] sound Extras have also been [illegible] 2nd figures. Superfine Flour has been moderately [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, though not [illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been [illegible]

[illegible] for Indian mess, [illegible] tive at from $35@$37 50 for [illegible] ter continues in limited request, [illegible] ading State, inferior to fancy, at 15c. [illegible] rn, inferior to fancy, at 15c. Cheese has [illegible] were 724 pks. [illegible] @14c., as the extremes for [illegible] ry; the day's receipts have [illegible] ote:

BUTTER.

[illegible], ⅌ lb.	36@38
[illegible], ⅌ lb.	34@35
[illegible]ra, ⅌ lb.	37@38
[illegible] to fine, ⅌ lb.	33@35
[illegible] fine, ⅌ lb.	27@30
[illegible]y, ⅌ lb.	30@45
[illegible] pails, ⅌ lb.	30@45
[illegible]ails, ⅌ lb.	30@45
[illegible], ⅌ lb.	27@30
[illegible], full yellow, ⅌ lb.	23@25
[illegible] firkins, full yellow, ⅌ lb.	24@27
[illegible]od, ⅌ lb.	20@22
[illegible], ⅌ lb.	20@27
[illegible]y, ⅌ lb.	15@17
[illegible]n and State, ⅌ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

[illegible] extra, ⅌ lb.	13½@14
[illegible] good, ⅌ lb.	11 @13
[illegible]y, ⅌ lb.	8 @10
[illegible]ed, ⅌ lb.	4 @ 8
[illegible] lb.	12 @13½
[illegible] lb.	8 @11
[illegible]inary to good, ⅌ lb.	11 @12
[illegible] lb.	6 @10

[illegible] et but steady on the basis of [illegible] es for Carolina; $7@$7 37½ currency [illegible] nd $3 25, gold, for do., in bond, ⅌ [illegible] in bond, at $3 25, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. [illegible] quite moderate request, but [illegible]

[illegible] been quiet but held firmly; [illegible] d, ⅌ lb.

[illegible] been scarce and quiet at 14c.@ [illegible] lax has been in light request at [illegible] Timothy has been moderately [illegible] ther firmer at from $5 75@$6 ⅌ [illegible] Linseed, 4,000 bags have been [illegible] ve, at $2 15@$2 17½, gold; price [illegible] old, ⅌ bushel. Market steady.

[illegible] n moderately sought after since [illegible] Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, [illegible] 0c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, [illegible]; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., [illegible] mpico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, [illegible] s, 52½c.@55c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos [illegible] yta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; [illegible] y, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; [illegible] c., currency.

[illegible] in light demand, including Castile [illegible] gate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and [illegible]

[illegible] been sparingly dealt in at former [illegible]

[illegible] oderate trade has been reported in [illegible] buoyant prices. Sales, 1,470 hhds. [illegible] Rico at from 8⅞c.@10¾c.; and 1,488 [illegible] 9c.@9½c., ⅌ lb. The stock of Raw [illegible] ands this morning was 84,456 hhds., [illegible] 05,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good [illegible] na at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Gro[illegible] @10¼c.; good to choice Grocery [illegible] ¾c. Porto Rico Grocery grades [illegible] @11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@ [illegible] ned Sugars continue in moderate demand [illegible] ¾c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

[illegible]—Sales 41,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c. [illegible] nary to prime; 35,000 lbs. Stearine [illegible] c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c.,

[illegible] been quoted steady, but have been [illegible] ding Green, common to fair Hyson, [illegible] 80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; [illegible] est Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair [illegible] 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, [illegible] ne to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to [illegible] r, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gun-powder, [illegible] ra fair to finest Gun-powder, $1 25@ [illegible] to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine [illegible] $1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, [illegible] mon to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good [illegible] y, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twan[illegible] mmon to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@ [illegible] e Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra [illegible] colored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common [illegible] finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to [illegible] 0c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; [illegible] 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@ [illegible] e to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ⅌ lb.

[illegible]—Business in all kinds has been on a [illegible] le at about former prices. Sales, 270 [illegible] y, at 6½c.@13c.; 860 cases 1869 Ohio, at [illegible] ases 1869 State, at 30c.; 50 cases various [illegible] c.@60c.; 250 bales Havana, at 85c.@$1 05; [illegible] ara, on private terms. We quote *Ken*[illegible] ows: Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; Sound [illegible] ½c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@9¾c.; Medium [illegible] ¾c.; Good Leaf, 9¾c.@11½c.; Fine Leaf, [illegible] ¾c.; Selections, 12c.@13½c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*

	Crop 1867-8. Cents.	Crop 1869. Cents.
[illegible]and Massachusetts		
[illegible]	13@15 nom.	12½@14
[illegible]d Seconds	18@28 nom.	15 @25
[illegible]lots	35@40	30 @40
[illegible]lots	45@55	42 @50
[illegible]pers	10@12	10 @12
[illegible]tate Fillers	16@25	18 @25
[illegible]ots	20@35	16 @35
[illegible]		8½@10
[illegible]ia and Ohio Fillers	10@12	12½@18
[illegible]ots	16@28	16 @35
[illegible]	25@45	

[illegible] mmon, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 85c.@90c.; [illegible] $1 05, currrency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; [illegible] @$1 05; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. [illegible] *red Tobacco*—Black work, Common and [illegible] 7c.@20c.; Good and Fine, 21c.@25c.; bright [illegible] mon and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, [illegible] in bond.

[illegible]Y—Has been in less demand at easier [illegible] ales, 480 bbls., in wood and iron-bound [illegible] at 93c.@94½c., chiefly at 93c.@94c.; also 55 [illegible] t, at 91c., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 615 bbls.

[illegible] The demand has been quite moderate for [illegible] es, since our last. Desirable lots have not [illegible] d freely, and have been quoted strong in [illegible]

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
[illegible]	42@46
[illegible]d above Fleece [illegible] blood Fleece [illegible] and ¼ Fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
[illegible]	55@58
[illegible]axony Fleece	47@51
[illegible]d XX Fleece [illegible] blood Fleece [illegible] and ¼ Fleece	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
[illegible]	42@45
[illegible]d above Fleece [illegible] blood Fleece [illegible] and ¼ Fleece	42@44
[illegible]cky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
[illegible]	40@44
[illegible] Fleeces	30@33
[illegible]hed Fleeces	20@25
[illegible]hed Fleeces, burry	
Texas.	
[illegible]	20@33
[illegible]hed Fleece, medium to fine	17@19
[illegible]on Fleece	15@19
[illegible]on Fleece, burry	
Santa Fé.	
[illegible]	27@31
[illegible]d White Fleece	22@25
[illegible]hed White Fleece	19@20
California.	
[illegible]	28@33
[illegible] Clip, A P	28@33
[illegible] Clip, A 1	27@32
[illegible] Clip, A 2	25@30
[illegible] Clip, B	18@22
[illegible] Clip, S	21@23
[illegible] Clip and Lambs, A P	19@22
[illegible] Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@22
[illegible] Clip and Lambs, A 1	20@22
[illegible] Clip and Lambs, B	17@20
[illegible] Clip and Lambs, S	
[illegible]y lots, 3c.@6c. ⅌ lb. less.	
[illegible]ed, Extra	30@40
[illegible]ed, Super	30@37
[illegible]ed, Low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
[illegible]ra	38@45
[illegible]er	38@45
[illegible] 1	26@33
[illegible] 2	11@14
[illegible]nbs	30@40
[illegible]stern Limed Pulled	34@37
[illegible]thern Limed Pulled	34@37
[illegible]b Washed	47@52
And for Foreign Wools.	
[illegible]	28@33
[illegible]pe of Good Hope	16@20
[illegible]exican	28@30
[illegible]enos Ayres Merino	25@28
[illegible]enos Ayres Mestiza	

FREIGHTS—A fairly active business has been reported in the line of grain engagements, chiefly for British ports, at former rates. Petroleum vessels have been in moderate demand at about steady rates. In other lines there has been very little movement. For Liverpool there were taken about 70 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms, 30,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8d.@8¼d. [illegible] at about 8¼d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 700 bbls. Flour, by sail, and 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, [illegible] bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d., and another with 5,000 bbls., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
JULIUS CÆSAR. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Barrett, Mark Smith, Miss Louisa Moore and Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
TWIXT AX AND CROWN. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A St. Ménehould dispatch of the 5th says the transportation of the French prisoners to Germany has begun, and the advance on Paris continues. A London dispatch says the Bavarian corps is escorting the French prisoners, numbering 90,000. The Prefect of Mulhouse telegraphs that the Germans are at several points in the neighborhood, and volunteers are hurrying to oppose them. A London dispatch of the 6th at noon, says Marshal MCMAHON died at Namur, in Belgium. The death of Gen. DE FAILLY is now denied. JULES FAVRE, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has, it is asserted, made overtures of peace, based on the withdrawal of the Germans, and a guarantee that the standing army of France shall be abolished. M. GUIZOT has written a long letter to an English friend, in which he says France is the superior of Prussia in men, money and territory, and her equal in perseverance; the age is with France, and France is true to it.

The session of the Corps Legislatif of Saturday night was interrupted by a recess after the partial announcement of the disasters to the army by the Minister of War, and when the Body reassembled at 1½ A. M. Sunday, the Minister informed the Chamber of the surrender of the army at Sedan and of the Emperor. He then asked an adjournment. M. JULES FAVRE, however, offered resolutions that "LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and his dynasty be declared to have forfeited the powers which the nation conferred upon them," that an Executive Committee of members be invested with powers necessary to repel invasion, and that Gen. TROCHU be charged exclusively with the defense of the capital. A member said they had not the power to declare the forfeiture, and the President again urged the adjournment of the sitting until noon, when the Chamber agreed to it. The meeting of Sunday afternoon, after debate, dissolved, the majority withdrawing, when the minority adopted the revolutionary measures.

The departure of the Ex-Empress from the Tuileries was evidently hurried. It occurred on Sunday afternoon, and by the entrance on the quay, leaving trunks piled about in various places, with bandboxes and articles of wearing apparel lying about in great confusion. It is said that all the attendants whom she had favored in prosperous times deserted her, not one remaining to see her off. The Emperor's room and that of the Prince presented similar scenes of confusion. The Paris papers say the Princess CLOTHILDE was the last member of the Ex-Imperial family to leave the palace. She left for Switzerland. It is stated that before the departure of the Empress a relative advised her to sign an abdication, which seemed agreeable to her, and she went to a council of Ministers with this object, but they opposed it. She was to sail from Ostend for England with her son. The Emperor continues his progress through Belgium, where great curiosity was manifested by the people to see him. Princess MATHILDE was arrested in Normandy, on Monday, with sixty-two trunks. She was conducted to Dieppe.

Orders have been given by the new administration in Paris to watch the late Superintendent of the Museum of the Louvre until the pictures stolen during his administration are produced; also to arrest the late Prefect of Police, who is suspected of a design to oppose the authorities; and to place seals on the cabinet of Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Imperial Household. The Marshal and his Secretary left Paris on Monday night. Among the acts of the new Government are the revocation of the credentials of the Marquis DE LAVELETTE, Ambassador to London; Count DE MAUBOURG, Ambassador to Vienna; and Gen. FLEURY, Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The Austrian Government directed its representative in Paris to continue his relations with the Government *de facto*. The new Prefect of Police has issued a proclamation setting forth the facts of the revolution, and inviting the people of Paris to the "exercise of those political rights which they have just reconquered to the fullest extent possible, consistent with wisdom and moderation." The International Society of Paris has issued an address to the "Social Democracy" of Germany, imploring the Prussians to recross the Rhine, and urging the "Democracy" to clasp hands, forget the crimes perpetrated by despots, and to form the "United States of Europe." VICTOR HUGO received an ovation on his return to Paris. He exhorts the people to keep calm and offer a determined resistance to the enemy.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Convention of Roman Catholic Professors at Nuremberg demand a new Council to revise the proceedings of the late Council at the Vatican.... It is reported that the Italian troops have entered Rome.... The Carlists are said still to have considerable strength in the Basque provinces of Spain. Several bands have been attacked and dispersed by the troops....Gen. PRIM is violently attacked by the Unionists, who say that the greatest service he can render is to resign.... It is stated in England that the British and French Governments, as soon as the latter is settled, will declare war upon China, in order to obtain satisfaction for the massacres at Tien-tsin.

GENERAL.

A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the case of BERGAN, the Lieutenant of Col. KIRK, of North Carolina, who has been confined in jail by order of Judge BROOKS. It is returnable before Judge BOND, of the United States Circuit Court, today.

The fifth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced at Poughkeepsie, yesterday. Delegates were present from all parts of the country. The session will continue three days, during which a great variety of questions will be discussed.

The State Convention of War Veterans met at Saratoga, yesterday, and passed a long list of resolutions, indorsing Gen. GRANT'S Administration, expressing sympathy for the Germans in the present war, and for the Cubans in their struggle, and urging integrity, union, and harmony in the councils of the Republican Party.

The Georgia House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the issue of seven per cent. bonds to meet the outstanding bonds and interest due before January, 1873.

A fire broke out in the planing-mill of SMITH & HARRIS, in Philadelphia, last evening, and spread to several lumber-yards in the neighborhood. The loss is known to exceed $250,000, but at a late hour last night the fire was still raging.

The muster of the Massachusetts militia commenced yesterday at Concord, under the command of Gen. BUTLER, and is to continue five days.

The steam-yacht *Alice Ross*, belonging to A. C. ALVORD, of this City, went ashore on Coffin's Beach, while going from the Isle of Shoals to Boston, on Sunday, and is a total wreck.

The horse-car stables and barn, blacksmith-shop and part of a car-shop at Fair Haven were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss amounted to $10,000.

JOHN L. TAYLOR, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, dropped dead in the General Land Office at Washington, yesterday. He was seventy years of age, and had been suffering from heart disease.

The Atlantic Base-ball Club of Brooklyn beat the Niagaras of Buffalo, yesterday, by a score of 24 to 3.

A fire occurred in a flouring mill at Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday night, occasioning a loss of $15,000.

Ground was broken, yesterday, for the commencement of a railroad from Evansville, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.

The body of DANIEL ATKINS, of Terryville, Conn., was found last week in a field near his house. He had been missing over a year.

The American Institute Fair opens to-day. The formal exercises will take place at 8 o'clock, and the oration will be delivered by Dr. GEO. B. LORING, of Salem, Mass.

The gold market was excited yesterday morning by the various rumors from Europe, and the price fluctuated during the day from 115 to 114½.

The new Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Association met last evening at Masonic Hall, and took steps to extend its organization throughout the City by holding a primary election on Tuesday next in each Assembly district. The Association claims to be organized in opposition to Tammany Hall.

The regatta of the Empire Boat Club took place on the East River, opposite Harlem, yesterday afternoon. The most conspicuous feature of the sport was a race in which five females contested.

The Republican Convention.

The delegates assembled at Saratoga today have a very critical work to perform. No one can doubt that the next Presidential campaign will be greatly affected by the results of the State canvass this year. This consideration alone ought to put an end to that apathy which has so often threatened to impair the just influence of the Republican Party. The question which every Republican ought to take into serious consideration is, whether he is prepared to see the Government of the country handed over to the Democrats. The first step toward that consummation would be to allow the election in this State to be decided against us. There is not a single good reason why we should be beaten. The Administration has done its duty faithfully, and it is strong in the confidence and good-will of the public. Undoubtedly the President himself would be very much discouraged if the election here were to terminate in the defeat of the Republicans. He has doubtless interested himself greatly in endeavoring to provide against such a contingency. That he has singled out any particular candidate for favor, before the Convention has had time to deliberate on the subject, is most improbable. Such a course would scarcely be respectful to the delegates whose proper duty it is to prepare a ticket for the verdict of the people. It is more reasonable to believe that the delegates meet today unfettered by the knowledge that there is only one candidate for the Governorship whom they could nominate with any chance of satisfying the Administration.

The declaration of principles which is needed from the Convention is one of a practical and business-like character. There is plenty of good work remaining for the Republican Party to accomplish. Any measures which are likely to promote industrial prosperity, and to revive branches of commerce now languishing, would be welcomed heartily by nearly all sections of the party. A beginning has been made in the great task of reducing the taxes, and the platform will doubtless contain a pledge to prosecute that task until the expectations of the country are fully realized. The general public have many securities that the Republican Party will promise no more than it is willing to perform. The Democrats can offer them nothing but the prospect of renewed troubles, and a long course of determined hostility to a large part of our internal policy. The return of the Democrats to Federal power would unsettle the very foundations of all that has been built up since 1864. To prevent any danger of that catastrophe, the delegates today must give a proof that the Republicans are still the party of sincerity and of truly patriotic aims. Their platform ought to be one which would appeal at once to the sympathies and judgment of the great bulk of the people. [illegible] hours we shall know whose name has been selected to stand at the head of the ticket. It would not be difficult to fix upon one which would doom the party to defeat. We prefer to hope that so needless and culpable a blunder will not be made. If we cannot have perfect unanimity in the party, at least let us have as near an approach to it as the circumstances of the hour permit us to expect. There are some names which would arouse violent antagonism in many quarters, and half-hearted support in others. We need not specify them. The delegates know them as well as we do, and will doubtless take care that they are not elevated into undue prominence. We earnestly trust that the action of the Convention today will be the means of strengthening and consolidating the great party which has already achieved so much for the country, and is able and willing to do more, if the people will again range themselves by its side.

The New-Born Republic.

The excitement kindled by the war will rapidly undergo a change of character. Revolution takes the place of battle. Germany has proved itself the master of France, and is now in a condition to dictate the terms of peace. Its will must be the law. Further resistance on the part of France may widen the area of its own desolation and intensify the sufferings of its people, but cannot essentially alter the result. That is fixed. France, wounded and defeated, must submit to the conqueror. The spirit of its people will chafe under the trial, but their sagacity will be shown by reserving for the regeneration of their country the strength that would be wasted in bloody opposition to German arms. The Republic opens to them a new destiny, which will yield to peace glories denied the Empire and its war.

We assume that the Republic, as the choice of the French people, will be allowed to pursue a pacific course unmolested. The one whose fierce struggle clouded the close of the last century was made warlike by the necessities of its existence. Kings conspired to effect its destruction. Its excesses alienated sympathy, which the gallantry of its struggle did not restore. The condition of Europe today is different. A power has arisen to which even monarchs pay homage. The public opinion which condemned as a crime the readiness of NAPOLEON to make the nomination of a HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain a cause of war, would revolt against the craft of Kings intent upon stifling the birth of an organized democracy. The Republic of 1848 was destroyed by the treacherous usurpation of its President,—not by the action of other Powers. It can scarcely be said to have been a success at any period of its existence. The socialistic theories which crippled it from the outset gave vitality to an element which formed the foundation of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S earliest power. From this source of trouble, the Republic which succeeds the Napoleonic dynasty is happily free. The last eighteen years have developed a vast and powerful middle class, whose interests array them against disorder, and whose influence is apparent in the prevailing moderation. There is no trace of the suddenly-unchained savagery which imparted horror to the days of '92—no rankling sense of aristocratic injustice to engender hostility to a class and render their destruction inevitable. On the other hand, we hear nothing now of LOUIS BLANC'S national work-shops, and no proposal is made to elevate a man to distinction because he adds *ouvrier* to his name. Forbearance and good sense have so far predominated. The wreck of a dynasty is good-humoredly swept away. The people of Paris resume the exercise of a power of which nineteen years ago they were robbed. They resolve that they will be their own rulers, and the quiet, orderly inauguration of a republic is evidence of their fitness for self-government.

If King WILLIAM were honest in his declaration that the purpose of his invasion was to rid France and Europe of a BONAPARTE, and that against the people of France he waged no war, the substitution of a republic for an empire will furnish no cause of quarrel. There is nothing incompatible with this idea in his continued march toward Paris. That is the proper place for the adjustment of the terms of peace. Stern as these will probably be, we cannot suppose that the acceptance of a monarch will be one of them. There are features in BISMARCK'S nature which indicate him as a check upon the anti-republican proclivities of the brave old King. The Minister will comprehend, though his Sovereign may not, that a war directed against a BONAPARTE cannot be converted into a war against a republic without throwing away the moral strength of the German cause, and repelling the sympathy with which free peoples everywhere have watched its progress. And the Provisional Government, in its turn, will commit a fatal blunder if it find in the advance of the German armies, or in the terms demanded by the King, a reason for plunging into an unequal contest. If the cession of French territory be exacted, it can but submit. If indemnity is called for, it can but pay. These misfortunes are the legacy of a dynasty which is already odious. Its quarrels the Republic is under no obligation to espouse. The inherent strength and capacity of the latter will be tested by its ability to resist ignorant clamor upon these subjects. Its temper and success in regard to them will indicate the probabilities of its own existence.

For the chances of the Republic are contingent upon its power to guide the passions of the people, and to utilize the resources they still possess. As war is always a demoralizing agency, an attempt to drive back the German forces, besides being in the nature of things hopeless, will bring France so much nearer anarchy. From that catastrophe the friends of the Republic will pray that it may be preserved. It must maintain order as part of the price of liberty.

How far a peaceful revolution in France may affect the revolutionary elements which slumber throughout Europe, it would be idle at present to consider. That it will exercise a large influence we cannot doubt. To make this influence wholesome and universal, the new leaders of the French people must apply to the material interests of the country the energy and the means which the more thoughtless would expend to no purpose in hostilities. The Republic has its origin in the distress and the exigencies of the country, and it may best demonstrate the force and fitness of its mission by laying the foundation of early peace. If there is aught dishonorable in the terms of peace, the dishonor will not attach to a country which, for the time, is powerless.

Newfoundland.

The peremptory tone adopted by the British Government toward its North American and Australasian colonies must, before long, result in vital modifications of the connection of those colonies with the mother country. The affairs of Canada have already attracted considerable attention, in consequence of the growing tendency toward independence, or annexation to the United States, and a fresh subject of discussion is now afforded by some recent proceedings in Newfoundland. The Executive Council and House of Assembly of that island are about to hold a special session for the purpose of adopting an address to the Queen, demanding a continuation of the garrison heretofore allotted for the military protection of the colony; the alternative of a refusal to accede to their request being a threat to discuss the most practicable means of securing annexation to the United States. Whether or not such a proposition could be favorably received so long as Canada remained attached to the British flag is, perhaps, open to question. But the illustration thus afforded of the manner in which the Atlantic territories of Queen VICTORIA are gravitating toward association with the Republic, uninfluenced by any act of ours, is somewhat curious. Without vain-glory Americans may point, with reasonable pride, to the strong feeling in favor of annexation growing up in the alien territories which fringe their territorial limits. From Hayti to British Columbia, from Mexico to Newfoundland, the same desire for identification with the great Power of the New World is finding constant expression.

The Island of Newfoundland offers no inconsiderable attractions to those who, believing that the inevitable destiny of the North American Continent is a speedy union of its various States in one vast federation, are inclined to welcome any action which tends to bring about that result. Of the natural wealth of the island there can be no doubt. Recent surveys by competent authorities demonstrate it to be rich in copper, lead, zinc, coal and other mineral wealth, the mere royalty on which, if properly collected, would yield a considerable revenue. The fisheries are too celebrated to need description, and have formed the subject of numerous diplomatic "difficulties" and conventions between England, France and the United States, which sufficiently demonstrate their practical value to the Government owning a chief right of license. The importance of the strategical position of the island at the entrance of the St. Lawrence is obvious, and, in case of the annexation of Nova Scotia, its possession would be a matter of necessity. Everything, in fact, tends to show that annexation at some future date is not merely inevitable, but will equally benefit both the islanders and our own interests.

The British Government has ineffectually urged upon the colony the advisability of its joining the Canadian dominion, and has determined to withdraw the garrison as a coercive measure, the popular vote having emphatically pronounced against such a union. The objections recently raised by the Government of Nova Scotia to a similar course of proceeding are fresh in the minds of most readers, and suggest the possibility of its following the example set by Newfoundland, should the latter make a formal application for admission into the Union. We cannot afford to be indifferent to such an appeal, and even if compelled by considerations of public policy to defer compliance with the wishes so expressed, may feel a reasonable gratification at the desire felt by these sections of the British possessions in North America to place themselves under the American flag.

The Defense of Strasbourg.

While disaster and defeat have dogged the footsteps of the French Armies from the Vosges to the Meuse, the brave defenders of the capital of Alsace have gallantly withstood the onset of their determined foes. Paris expects every hour to see the Uhlans before her gates, and yet, 250 miles away in the far east, Strasbourg still holds out. The grave and devout peasantry of the Black Forest have heard much of the glorious victories that King WILLIAM has won in the heart of France for God and Fatherland, but they can hardly realize that the plains of Champagne have already felt the victorious tread of their brethren of Prussia and Bavaria, when, by day and night, they can still hear the dull thud of the cannon with which their husbands and sons are battering the unconquered city on the other side of the Rhine. The Alsatian farmer has grim cause to know that he has already changed rulers; but while yielding enforced respect to the Prussian Major who has replaced the native Prefect, he still clings to the faith that he will continue a Frenchman so long as he sees the tricolor float from that tall spire which, for four centuries, has been the pride of all this rich Province between the Vosges and the Rhine.

Little need was there for the Alsatians in Paris to remind the Corps Legislatif the other day that Strasbourg has deserved well of the country. France, in her hour of humiliation, knows that she can point to no nobler act of heroism than the undaunted front which the least French of all her cities offers to the invaders; and the bitterest ingredient in the cup of her coming sorrow would be the necessity of resigning the charred and blackened citadel to that Germany from whom, two centuries ago, she wrested it. In cities, as in men, there is something in ancestry. In the old Roman days Strasbourg was in the germ, in the shape of a fortress called Argentoratum—a bulwark against the Germans who used to devastate the already fertile plains of Gaul. In the middle ages, it stood, in the midst of a feudal fief, a free city whose burghers yielded due respect to both lord and bishop, but who owned no fealty save to the elected Emperor of Germany. A century of determined Protestantism deepened the impress of centuries of freedom, and when in 1681 LOUIS the Great retained Alsace as a souvenir of the victories of CONDÉ and TURENNE, he found in the *Strasbourgois* a stubborn and defiant set of subjects, whom it took another century to make into Frenchmen. The Alsatians participated in the bloody baptism of 1789, and gave of their substance and their lives to swell the glories of the Empire. The quarter of a century which elapsed between the storming of the Bastile and the restoration of the Bourbons did more to confirm the national cohesion of France than any hundred years of her previous history. Thus it happens that, with all her essentially Gothic features, in the shape of picturesquely-peaked gables, rising above narrow and tortuous streets, and of her magnificent Minster, that grew steadily and German-wise for nine hundred years—with all her German patois and unvivacious German character—Strasbourg is as French in sentiment and sympathy as Lyons or Marseilles.

What the end may be of this siege, prosecuted with so much determination and resisted with such unflinching heroism, we hardly dare to think of. The commandant is a veteran who is capable of blowing up the citadel rather than surrender it. The people are evidently animated by the same spirit, and even the Bishop forgot his character of minister of peace in that of the citizen and patriot, and counseled, almost with his last breath, death rather than submission. When the story of this stirring siege comes to be written by some one participating in it, the record will be worthy to rank with some of the most notable achievements of military history. Not till then shall we know the full extent of the prowess which day by day is being exhibited, behind the walls over which a perfect storm of shot and shell is being rained; and not till then shall we be able to render complete justice to that unswerving courage which preserves one of the few strongholds of national existence left in the prostrate Provinces of eastern France.

Apartment-Houses.

In the Norse Heaven, THOR'S house had five hundred and forty floors, and in our close-packed New-York it would seem that apartment-houses, to suit both owner and servant, must in time come to something like the same complexion. Dwellers in American cities used to hear of the sixteen storied tenements of Edinburgh and other European towns with a sort of contemptuous wonder, but if the price of land goes up much higher in Manhattan, the stories will have to go up too, so that by and by it may be quite genteel to live on the sixth story, and by no means fatal to social position to ascend to the tenth. The objection to such "apartment-houses"—the term is used in contradistinction to the obnoxious "tenement-houses" already built—is that the rent demanded is too high. The average rent of a floor, containing a parlor, three bedrooms, a dining-room, a servants'-room, a kitchen, a bathing-room and necessary closets, is $1,260. No doubt this is a higher rate than the seekers of such accommodation ought to be obliged to pay. The landlords, however, assure us that such a rate will yield them just seven per cent. on their investment and no more. It is certain, consequently, that the true conditions that should be combined in these edifices—moderate rent and fair return—are not yet attained. The reasons are tolerably obvious. The buildings are not large enough, and more important still, not high enough. It is impossible, with the given topographical conditions of this Metropolis, to avoid high buildings for "apartment-house" purposes. The difficulty of ascent must, of course, be provided for, and for this there is only one practicable resource, the steam elevator. But the cost of a passenger elevator, including motive power, is said to be $10,000; and the expense of running it, including interest on the investment, is computed at $4,000 per annum. Hence the necessity for size in a house as well as height—so that the outlay for the elevator may be distributed among a good many tenants—becomes evident. That these contrivances are really remunerative whenever there are either people or goods enough to keep them employed, has been satisfactorily demonstrated. An elevator for a house with but two or four apartments on a floor would be an unwise investment; but for such a building occupying a whole block there could scarcely be a more judicious or profitable one.

A writer in a current magazine points out that there are two or three other essentials to the commercial success of an apartment-house, which deserve to be dwelt upon and approved. These are, first, that such houses should be owned by persons who hold them as a permanent investment, thus affording to tenants a reasonable assurance of a permanent home. The tendency of all community-houses whether "apartment" or "tenement" is, for various reasons, to deteriorate. To prevent this, great caution is requisite, and great caution is seldom exercised without a strong incentive. Now, the larger the house and the greater the investment, the more likely the property is to remain in first hands, and the more effective will such prudential considerations become. A second important point is that such houses should be built for a class of tenants who are in nearly a uniform social scale. This precaution has a tendency to preserve the conventional, permanent, and respectable features that are of such moment. To carry it out, however, must be a task of much delicacy and ingenuity. In a very high house, the upper apartments should be either larger, or in some other respects superior in comfort or general accommodation to those below. The elevator, to be sure, is, not to be paradoxical, a great leveler, and equalizes in a considerable degree the relative advantages of the different floors. Still, the lower the floor, the sooner it is reached, even with the aid of steam, and there will always in this mundane sphere be a certain prejudice in favor of being "low down" which must tell against the apartments above. An additional argument in favor of large buildings for the purpose under discussion is suggested by this very fact. People are always better satisfied, even with apparent disadvantages, when they share them with others whom they recognize as being of their own degree. There are, it is true, certain difficulties to be overcome connected with the absolute isolation that is indispensable for the apartments, together with a common use of the elevator for the occupants. That this, however, could be managed by a proper system of wells and corridors no ingenious architect will for a moment dispute.

There is no other city in Christendom to which the proper and complete solution of this apartment-house problem is so important as to New-York. No other city grows so fast, is so narrow, or, despite the prospective relief of East and North River bridges, threatens to become so cramped in the future. New-York, therefore, requires the very best systems of both "apartment" and "tenement" houses that can be devised. As yet, we have approached both ideals, but have by no means attained either. The time is nevertheless close at hand when such consummations will become matters of imperative necessity, and it is consequently not premature to originate and encourage discussion likely to conduce to the needful ends.

Gen. FAILLY is, it appears, not dead. Letters from the seat of war show, however, that if ridicule could have killed him he would have been dead long ago. Nothing kills in France like satire, and the very soldiers on the march had scornful rhymes about "DE FAILLY, who failed to be a Marshal, but who, had he remained in Rome, might have been made a corporal." The reason of this military contempt is not that he was beaten like other better men, but that he was so thoroughly incapable to lead an army that he allowed more soldiers to slip out of his hands on the march than he lost on the field of battle, and that withal he seemed to be perfectly unconscious of the gradual diminution of his cohorts.

If it be true that EUGENIE and the youth who was lately Prince Imperial have left Belgium for England, we may conclude that LOUIS NAPOLEON will not long remain a prisoner. Restraint in Germany will be exchanged for exile in England. Why should harsher measures be employed against him? The first NAPOLEON was a soldier to be dreaded. His military skill made him formidable, and the devotion of his men was a reserve of power which his conquerors could not afford to despise. The third NAPOLEON is now a nobody. Any confidence which his success against Austria may have inspired in the minds of French soldiers, has been driven out by recent reverses. He has not the shadow of a pretension to consideration as a soldier. A month sufficed to make Paris forget him even as Emperor.

The Empire must have been a fraud, or a collapse so sudden and complete had been impossible. Six weeks ago it was the bugbear of Europe. Two weeks later it menaced the Germany which has crushed it like an egg-shell. In that interval its hollowness has been proved. Its hold upon the heart of France has been shown to be as mythical as the armed hosts which figured for years on the pay-rolls. The manufacture of a popular vote was easy while a costly organization was in the Imperial service, but there is no longer any necessity to conceal the aversion and contempt with which the Imperial name is regarded by the people. The absence of anger renders the revulsion more remarkable. Nothing that can evince a determination as far as possible to obliterate the traces of NAPOLEON'S rule is omitted, but in the demonstrations there is no ill temper. EUGENIE passes unmolested out of a side door of the Palace, and wends her way to Belgium.

The London *Daily News* of Aug. 24 publishes, as from its "special correspondent," the much-puffed "Gravellotte dispatch" which the *Tribune* asserts it received from *its* special correspondent. Now, which paper tells the truth—both or neither? Yesterday morning we received, through the Associated Press, the account of the battle of Sedan published by the *Tribune* as from its own correspondent. In reality, it first appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London. How can that little bit of sharp practice be explained? On three successive days the Sedan-chair dispatch has now been published in the *Tribune*. It will be repeated in the same journal every day until further notice.

Signs of diplomatic recognition indicate that England and Austria already see in the Republic of France an accomplished fact. No hesitation,—no hostility. Austria instructs her representative at Paris to acknowledge the Government *de facto*; and England is preparing to cooperate with the Republic as earnestly as it would have co-operated with the Empire for the protection of the interests of the two nations in China. Italy and Spain cannot withhold a similar greeting. Those who imagine that the kingly head of United Germany will make a King for France one of the conditions of peace, ignore all the probabilities of the case. In the days of the First NAPOLEON there was a little bird that sung "the people by and by will be the stronger." The little bird was right. That is a rising tide on which the Provisional Government now floats at Paris.

Italian troops marching on Rome! The announcement may be premature—at least it is prophetic. The revolutionary forces which the new birth of France will set in motion will be felt first in Italy. VICTOR EMMANUEL, unable to repress excitement, may endeavor to divert it into a channel less perilous to his throne. The yearning for a united Italy is universal, and the acquisition of Rome is essential to its fulfillment. Of reconstructed Italy Rome is the proper capital—Florence is a mere provincial makeshift.

Austria has about nine millions of German subjects, and Russia, in her Baltic provinces, probably one million and a half. Nothing more natural, then, that in view of the coming German Empire, and a possible impulse toward Pan-Germanism, these two Powers should show a disposition to seek a close alliance. The Slavonic nationalities, which compose the bulk of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, have an incurable distrust of Russia. The Poles see in any such alliance their expected autonomy endangered, and the Magyars have long regarded the Czar as the sheep do the wolf. Alliance on some side is, however, an imperative necessity for Austria, and she can only choose between Prussia, which covets Bohemia, and Russia, that has an eye to the Danube. The old epigram about the Hapsburgs must now be read with an emendation. "*Bella gerant alii, tu infelix Austria nube.*"

The author of *Napoléon le Petit* has returned to Paris. There is something highly dramatic in the changes and retributions that a few hours have brought forth; and that the VICTOR HUGO who was one of the men whom the Emperor could never forgive, should thus have returned from his island retreat to the gay city of his youth, while the Emperor himself is a prisoner, is one of the oddest of the revenges of time. VICTOR HUGO, created a peer in '45 by LOUIS PHILIPPE, yet a democrat, and even a socialist, in the Legislative Assembly in 1848, denounced the secret policy of President BONAPARTE, foretold the re-establishment of the Empire, and was driven from France for his pains. In the little island of Jersey he wrote the bitter satire, *Napoléon le Petit* and *Les Châtiments*, which forever debarred him from imperial pardon. Nearly seventy years old, and shaken with illness, VICTOR HUGO expected to die in the asylum he had chosen. It was now impossible, he said to an old friend within a few past months, that he should ever return to Paris. But, as the proverb says, it is the impossible that always happens. VICTOR HUGO is received in Paris with open arms, and his imperial persecutor is a ruined exile.

Considering the close alliance which, for so many years, subsisted between the Governments of Queen VICTORIA and NAPOLEON III., and the *entente cordiale* which even assaults like those of KINGLAKE, and the escape of would-be Imperial assassins in English Courts were powerless to disturb, the fierce attacks of the London Press on France in her hour of adversity have been, to say the least, anything but magnanimous. When England's time of trouble comes—as come sooner or later it must—we shall find the English Press bitterly complaining of French coldness or abuse, and wondering what has ever been done to deserve it. So different is it when some one else's ox is gored and our own.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Eastnor Bennett.

News has reached this City of the death, in England, of THOMAS EASTNOR BENNETT, for fifteen years past Special Term Clerk of the Superior Court of this City. In July last Mr. BENNETT departed on a voyage to Europe—for the purpose of paying a visit to his friends, and also in the hope of restoring his shattered health. He was the son of an officer of high rank in the English Navy, and married the sister of the late Judge HEARNE, of the Marine Court in this City. He was at one time connected with the New-York Press, in which position, as also in the discharge of his public duties, he won many friends by his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly conduct. The widow of the deceased survives him.

During the proceedings, yesterday, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, Chief-Justice BARBOUR presiding, Mr. MALCOM CAMPBELL arose, and in calling the attention of the Court to the death of Mr. BENNETT, said: Of a remarkably obliging disposition, so much so as to impress all whose duties brought them in contact with him, his zeal and efficiency was no lest conspicuous. He (Mr. CAMPBELL) deemed it eminently proper, therefore, that a motion be made that the Court adjourn out of respect to his memory, and he accordingly begged to offer such motion.

JOHN B. FOGARTY seconded the resolution, after which Chief-Justice BARBOUR said: I heard the news of the death of my old friend BENNETT with profound regret. He was not only an excellent clerk, but an estimable man. I remember him, I think, fifteen years ago—some years before I came on the Bench, myself. He was remarkable for amiability of disposition, great suavity of manner, and the discharge of his duty with fidelity. An educated man, son of one of the oldest and most distinguished Admirals in the British Navy, he came to this country years ago, to seek his fortune, and he certainly succeeded in establishing a high reputation among the best class of our community. His death is a loss to them and to us; I, personally, feel it deeply. Let an order be entered on the records bearing testimony to his loss, and the respect in which his memory is held.

A Boy Kidnapped by United States Recruiting Officers—His Ill-Treatment and Final Death.

The following letter was written by an Episcopalian clergyman, rector of a church in the suburbs, who vouches for the correctness of the statements contained in it:

To any Commissioned Officer of the Army of the United States:

Since yours is the position of a gentleman, and a soldier, if he be anything but a hireling, is the friend of justice, I wish publicly to ask your attention to the following statement of facts, touching a late lamentable transaction at one of the military stations in New-York Harbor, whereby a young boy lost his life, and a family and neighborhood have been cast into a great sorrow. The boy, about eighteen years of age, was accidentally enlisted in the army at a recruiting station, under some of the very peculiar circumstances that seem to be the case of such places; his money was taken from him, and his clothes sold to a Jew for forty cents; he was dressed in a cast-off and dirty soldier's suit, and in that condition shut up in a dirty prison-room, without writing material or any way of communication with his friends, and kept there near three weeks, almost within sight of his father's office, a prisoner. Then he was taken out and set to labor at the lowest and sometimes the hardest work, under charge of vulgar subalterns. It does not appear that during all this time any one of the commissioned officers of the post where he was, and there were several, either knew there was any such person, or that there was under their care a youth tenderly reared, of good family and morals, being worked to death under a military rule which, if it improves vagabonds and rowdies, certainly in this case destroyed this boy's life.

Meanwhile, the boy's family, shocked at their son's disappearance in broad day, without leaving them any sign of his going, were thrown into the most bitter misery. Search was made for their son, through all the aids of the Police and Press over the whole country, but in vain. The boy was a prisoner in a garrison of the United States, situate in New-York Harbor. After some six weeks, by a mere accident, the boy's whereabouts was discovered, and steps were taken for his discharge, which, after much trouble, was obtained. The boy came home and in a few days died, killed, as all who know the case believe, by the hardships he endured while under the care of United States officers.

Now, then, I have tried to state this case with moderation; but I feel that a ghastly and shameful wrong has been done by somebody. I ask you, therefore, as a gentleman and a soldier, to enlighten my civic ignorance by answering these questions. First—Are recruiting offices kidnapping holes at our street-corners, to catch young men and hide them away from their parents? Second—Are United States Army-stations prisons where these young men, when caught, are immured, and are the officers of such stations military turnkeys to keep safe these unfortunates? Third—Is, or is not the commanding officer of every fort, like Castle William say, in your code, a man who is bound to exercise a wise care over his soldiers, as over children, and in case he is, how comes it that in the present instance a boy whose very face and manner would have shown him to be a gentleman's son, was left to be worried with drudgeries by vulgar subalterns, and not one of you in that post opened your eyes to see that the child was being murdered by inches? Fourth—Do you, as officers, leave your new recruits to the tender mercies of sergeants and corporals, and exercise no restraint on the vulgar tyranny of men every way inferior to those whom they torment, and, in this case, destroy?

I have asked these questions to have them answered, and first or last they are sure to get an answer. The boy himself will not need nor hear the answer I assure you. I myself saw the earth cast in upon his coffin, and no dream of his cruel captivity, such as dwelt with the delirium of his fever, will disturb him any more. But we who are peaceable citizens, and respect the army, wish to know whether that army, in which you are officers, is to be turned into a corps of kidnappers.

A CITIZEN WHO HAS SONS.

The Labor Reform Party.

A meeting for the purpose organizing a General Committee of the "Labor Reform Party," was announced to take place at Cooper Institute, but long after the appointed hour neither Mr. JAMES CONNOLLY, the President, nor Mr. JOHN M. BOSSING, the Secretary, had made their appearance. A large number of delegates was present. This new "party" has been organized, or is to be organized, under principles laid down in the platform of the National Labor Union, entitling each election district to one delegate.

POLITICAL.

Preparations for the State Convention at Saratoga Today.

Large Gathering of Republicans from all Sections of the State.

Convention of War Veterans, and Organization for the Campaign.

Political Movements in this City and Elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Assembling of the Delegates—A Distinguished Gathering—Confident of Success—Preliminary Caucusing—Gossip About Candidates—The Organization—The Platform, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA,
Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870.

More than half of the four hundred delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, have already arrived, and the remainder are expected this evening. The Custom-house and other Government officials from New-York, together with a portion of the City delegation and three or four members of the Brooklyn delegation, came in on the train last evening, and the remainder of the two delegations arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. Senator FENTON also came up in last evening's train, accompanied by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. He makes his head-quarters at Congress Hall, while Senator CONKLING, who also arrived last evening, is stopping at the Union. The delegates, irrespective of factional divisions, are mostly quartered at these two leading hotels, the larger number being at the Union. The Convention promises to be the most distinguished political gathering that has assembled in this State for many years. Among leading Republicans of the State now here are Senators Conkling and Fenton, Marshall O. Roberts, Stewart L. Woodford, Judge W. H. Robertson, of Westchester; Judge Noah Davis, Judge James, of St. Lawrence; George William Curtis, Ex-Speaker D. C. Littlejohn, Ex-Speaker Younglove, Gen. Robinson, Gen. Pleasonton, Gen. Cochrane, Gen. Merritt, Gen. Barnum, Gen. N. M. Curtis, Col. Lansing, Postmaster Jones, Collector Murphy, Police Commissioner Smith, Thomas C. Acton, Thos. E. Stewart, Chauncey Depew, Senators Chapman, Harpending, and Wood, Ex-Senators Nicks, Palmer, Crowell, and O'Donnell, John H. Selkreg, Jas. W. Husted, D. D. Conover, Geo. M. Gleason, Isaac Dayton, and a great many more. An excellent feeling prevails among the delegates; all are disposed to harmony, and the belief is well nigh universal that, with the right kind of candidates in the field, the Republicans can elect their ticket this Fall, and redeem the State from the rule of sham Democracy.

THE CANDIDATES.

The talk last evening, when the Custom-house crowd being first on the ground, had everything their own way, was that Hon. HORACE GREELEY would be nominated by acclamation, but the influx of delegates from the interior counties and from Brooklyn, this morning, has somewhat his nomination is not now so apparent. The country delegates manifest a desire for the success of the ticket above all other considerations, changed the complexion of affairs, and the certainty of and are disposed to take Mr. GREELEY at his word when he declares that no man has any claims to the nomination and that the most available candidate should be selected. Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, who appears to take a deep interest in the Convention, is said to be enthusiastically in favor of Mr. GREELEY, and willing to stand liberal drafts on his bank here to carry on the campaign. Among the other candidates talked of by delegates, are Gen. WOODFORD, who will probably have a hundred or more votes on the first ballot; Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, who, it is believed, would make a successful run, and Gen. ROBINSON, of Broome County, who, next to Gen. WOODFORD, would be the most popular candidate with the soldiers. It is thought by some that MARSHALL O. ROBERTS might be induced to withdraw his withdrawal if he saw a good prospect of the nomination; and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE also finds favor with many delegates, in case events so shaped themselves as to require the presentation of a new name. The balance of the ticket has received little consideration as yet, the caucusing this morning being confined almost altogether to the candidate for Governor. It has been stated, however, that Ex-Speaker LITTLEJOHN would be willing to accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and, if so, he will doubtless receive it, as his name and popularity as a speaker would add greatly to the strength of the ticket.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

In the organization of the Convention there is a general disposition to avoid a contest between the Fenton and anti-Fenton wing of the party. Indeed, it is the earnest desire of the large majority of the delegates that this old feud shall not enter the Convention at all, either in its organization or its subsequent proceedings. Both Senator CONKLING and Senator FENTON express a wish to avoid it, and it is believed to be entirely practicable in the selection of GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS or Judge PIERREPONT for temporary or permanent Chairman. They will be satisfactory to all parties, and as either of them would make an excellent presiding officer, there is little doubt that the Convention will unite on one or the other.

Ill Success of Wire-Pullers—Nothing Achieved Through the Caucuses—The Resolutions to be Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—This appears to be the worst Convention for wire-pullers to handle that ever assembled in the State. The delegates know too much, and there are too many of them. Active and unintermittent caucusing on the candidates for Governor, from 9 o'clock this morning to the present writing, midnight, has failed to bring forth any other result than utter uncertainty as to who will be nominated or who will preside over the Convention. If any change is possible, it is the loss of Mr. GREELEY's strength and the gain of Gen. WOODFORD's. The Fenton men have made several ineffectual attempts to revive ROBERTS as a candidate, who, it is said, would now accept the nomination if he could do so consistently with the grounds on which he placed his withdrawal; but the result has been to increase Gen. WOODFORD's strength, who will now go into the Convention with 150 votes on the first ballot. No candidate will be nominated on the first ballot, and there is not likely to be a nomination before to-morrow evening. The leading names on the first ballot will be WOODFORD and GREELEY, with scattering votes for ROBERTS and Judge ROBERTSON. Gen. LITTLEJOHN declined the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and WM. DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, is talked off. Beyond this no names have yet been canvassed for a place on the ticket. The Convention meets at 12 M. GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS is pretty sure to be temporary Chairman. The platform will be not unlike that adopted by the soldiers' meeting today: in favor of a pure ballot, indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT, sympathizing with Prussia, and with the Republicans of France, &c.

Active Caucusing Yesterday—Prospects of the Various Candidates.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Delegates to the Republican Convention have arrived by every train, today, and there are here nearly all the members. Caucusing has been going on very actively this afternoon and tonight, and all sorts of reports and rumors are afloat. The chances for the nomination of HORACE GREELEY were strong this morning, but as the delegates began to gather in large numbers, these chances seemed to weaken. It was given out that MARSHALL O. ROBERTS had intimated that if the Convention saw fit to nominate him he would stand, but this was not deemed sufficient by many who wanted a distinct declaration that he was a candidate. Subsequently it was stated that Mr. ROBERTS would not announce himself as a candidate; that in honor, after his formal declaration, he would not. On the strength of these announcements, Mr. GREELEY increased, and at a late hour there were many who declared that his nomination was assured. The Kings County delegation held a meeting this evening and unanimously resolved to cast their vote for Gen. S. L. WOODFORD for Governor. There is so much canvassing going on for the candidate for Governor that the other nominations are scarcely spoken of, though Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN is most positively named for the position of Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. LITTLEJOHN is here, and says he is not a candidate for that or any other nomination. For Lieutenant-Governor FREEMAN CLARK, Judge ROBERTSON and Gen. ROBINSON are also named. Judge PIERREPONT and G. W. CURTIS are mentioned as probable candidates for Chairman of the Convention. At a late hour the friends of Messrs. GREELEY, ROBERTS and WOODFORD were still actively at work for their respective candidates, and the chances of success stood in the order in which they were named. Just as the meeting of the New-York delegation was about to adjourn, JOHN V. GRIDLEY moved that the delegation in Convention vote solid for HORACE GREELEY for Governor, but a motion to adjourn had already been put, which cut Mr. GRIDLEY's motion off.

Meeting of the New-York Delegation—Organization for Action.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The New-York delegation held a meeting this evening, Gen. COCHRANE presiding, to take action concerning the list of delegates to be presented to the Convention. CHARLES SPENCER moved that a list be made out containing the names of all delegates, those contesting as well as those claiming to be regular. THOMAS E. STEWART moved as an amendment that the list contain only the names of those elected by the organizations represented in the General Committee. Debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. SPENCER, STEWART, and others, when the meeting by a vote of 22 yeas against 29 nays, rejected Mr. STEWART's motion. Mr. SPENCER's motion was then adopted. On motion of Mr. SPENCER the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

List of the Names of Delegates in Attendance.

The delegates elected to represent the several districts in the Republican State Convention, to be held at Saratoga today, are as follows:

NEW-YORK CITY.

First Assembly District.—Delegates—Henry Smith, Alonzo B. Cornell. Alternates—Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Samuel N. LeComte.

Second Assembly District.—Delegates—Henry G. Leask, Morris Friedsam. Alternates—Gilbert Lowe, John Sullivan.

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—John Fitch, James Terwilliger. Alternates—E. A. Willoughby, A. Borst.

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates—James McLaren, Wm. H. McKinney. Alternates—E. S. Newins, Henry Bansher.

Fifth Assembly District.—Delegates—James Winterbottom, Robert Edwards, David Walker. Alternates—Anthony Yeoman, John J. Silcock, William C. Hanna.

Sixth Assembly District.—Delegates—James M. McCartin, Hugh Nesbitt. Alternates—Robert Carson, James H. Anderson.

Seventh Assembly District.—First ticket.—Delegates—Joseph W. Howe, A. J. H. Duganne, Henry Thompson. Alternates—Thomas E. Stewart, J. Wilson Green, William Hepburn. Second ticket.—Delegates—John D. Lawson, Gen. A. Pleasonton, James A. Richmond. Alternates—Col. F. A. Conklin, Col. B. T. Morgan, Cornelius Van Cott.

Eighth Assembly District.—Delegates—Alonzo B. Cornell, John J. O'Brien, John Stinson. Alternates—Henry C. Atwood, Samuel A. Roberts, James A. Lucas.

Ninth Assembly District.—Delegates—Sinclair Toucey, James W. Farr, J. Solis Ritterband, Norman Stratton. Alternates—John M. Costa, James W. Booth, Fred C. Clarke, Geo. T. Merklee.

*Tenth Assembly District.**—Irregular—Delegates—Lewis J. Kirk, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Daniel Sullivan. Alternates—William H. Lockwood, Adam Fahs, William A. Smalley.

Regular—Delegates—Martin B. Brown, Stephen H. Knapp, Eli Taylor. Alternates—Daniel Riddle, Henry A. Burr, David O'Brien.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Marshall O. Roberts, Edwards Pierrepont, James L. Hastie. Alternates—John V. Gridley, John S. Gilmore, Jacob Wells.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Delegates—Thomas Hayes, William Burns. Alternates—Charles Dieckx, James Hazell.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, James Hunter. Alternates—John A. Meek, John Miller, Andrew A. Scheidler.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—John Cochrane, F. C. Wagner. Alternates—John Kehoe, Benjamin Gicquel.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Regular—E. Harrison Reed, George W. DeCunha, Sheridan Shook, Joseph B. Pollock, George E. Hopper, William S. Murray. Irregular—Henry D. Sepaugh, Dr. Alexander Wilder, Carl Schwedler, Capt. Charles J. Farley, Dr. Emile W. Haber, Hugh Turner.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Regular—William Atkinson, Gen. John A. Foster, Henry Beeny, William Raymond, Alexander Clinch, Thomas Murphy.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Delegates—George P. Bradford, David B. Mellish, Charles A. Flammer. Alternates—William T. Graff, Stephen N. Simonson, Moritz Ellinger.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Chester A. Arthur, Rufus F. Andrews, Thos. F. Rightmire. Alternates—Spencer Kirby, Joshua W. Thompson, George W. Lyons.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt, Gen. Alex. W. Harvey. Alternates—Thomas Hagan, Luther Herton.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Delegates—William A. Darling, George Opdyke, James Owens. Alternates—Daniel W. Lee, Thomas Robinson, Mortimer C. Lee.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Delegates—Robert C. Brown, James H. Welsh, Edward J. Salmon. Alternates—Michael A. Reed, James M. Boyd, Asher Barnett.

Those marked thus with an asterisk claim to be the regular ticket. Those marked irregular have no representation in the General Committee!

Workingmen's Central Union Delegates.—Col. Geo. W. Gibbons, John Geo. W. Cole, John Heckler, Edward Hagan, Joseph H. G. McGlane, Thomas F. Carey.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN.)

First District.—Henry E. Bowen, Charles R. Phillips.

Second District.—B. F. Tracey, John Lee, William Stewart, E. C. Tate.

Third District.—Samuel P. Russell, J. E. Luden.

Fifth District.—Anthony T. Campbell, E. B. Lansing, E. B. Webster, Daniel C. Stewart.

Sixth District.—Gen. Isaac Cotton, Samuel Godwin, Robert J. Judd.

Seventh District.—Benjamin F. Wilson, Samuel T. Maddox.

Eighth District.—George C. Bennett, Archibald M. Bliss, Wm. F. Jennings.

Ninth District.—Henry V. Vandiveer, Samuel L. Blatchford, Philip F. Brennan.

OTHER COUNTIES.

Queens County.—Major John Birdsall, J. H. Steadwell.

Hudson County.—John A. Blair, German Zinger, John C. Newkirk.

Broome County.—Hon. O. W. Chapman, E. R. Morgan, Hon. Wm. M. Ely, Gen. E. F. Jones, and Benj. Devoe.

Oswego County.—Hon. James A. Place, Wm. N. McNall, David Davis, Hon. T. T. Chatfield, F. L. Jones, G. G. Manning and Capt. Gere.

Putnam County.—Judge Ambrose Ryder, Gen. Jas. F. Hall, Edward A. Pelton.

Monroe County.—D. D. S. Brown, N. P. Pond, W. C. Clayton.

Delaware County.—First District—Hon. Benjamin Bassett, Hon. E. O. Sullard, E. B Owens. Second District—Ferris Jacobs, Esq., Hon. T. F. McIntosh, Cyrus Mead.

Westchester County.—First District—Jos. J. Proseus, Silas D. Gifford, John I. Hunt. Second District—W. H. Robertson. Benson Ferris, Jr., E. R. Phelps. Third District—Hon. Jas. W. Husted, Dr. James H. Curry, D. W. Miller.

Cattaraugus County.—First District—Hon. H. Vanarenall, Hon. A. F. Hawley, D. Lammil.

Ulster County.—First District—Benjamin M. Coon, Wm. M. Hayes, Samuel D. Coy Kendall.

Dutchess County.—First District—Hon. A. W. Palmer, Lewis Thompson, Thomas Hammond, Jr., Second District—H. G. Eastman, Aaron Innis, P. J. Ackert, W. S. Johnson.

Rensselaer County.—First District—Randall Brown, James A. Dumont, Alvah Travers. Second District—Hon. Robt. M. Hasbrouck, Hon. Marsh F. White, Capt. John H. Campbell. Troy—John A. Griswold, Wm. Madden, Henry A. Monell, E. A. Dunham.

Rockland County.—Aaron L. Christie, Charles E. Cosgrove, Charles De Bevoise, Fred. Tompkins, Robt. Dickinson, Charles H. Osborne.

Oneida County.—First District—Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Daniel M. Prescott, Eli Avery. Second District—Hon. Samuel Campbell, A. P. Chase, Julian Cande. Third District—Hon. P. C. Costello, A. H. Bailey, H. S. Stark.

St. Lawrence County.—First District—A. B. James, N. M. Curtis, G. M. Gleeson, D. M. Moore. Third District—E. A. Merritt, W. Bradford, A. H. Andrews, J. Thompson.

Steuben County.—Second District—Chester S. Coles, H. Sherwood, Wm. Moore, R. M. Tuttle.

Niagara County.—First District—Richard Crowley, Thomas N. Van Volkenburg, A. W. Comstock. Second District—Henry P. Smith, George P. Swain, Wm. Hamblin.

Orleans County.—Hon. Noah Davis, E. K. Hart, Job L. Potter, Jackson J. Blood.

Cayuga County.—First District—E. A. Thomas, R. Tracy, Wm. Root, J. Turner, Jr. Second District—Hon. W. P. Robinson, T. H. Schenck, S. Gifford, E. E. Brown.

Chemung County.—Hon. John J. Nicks, Hon. G. W. Bucks, Hon. G. L. Smith.

Richmond County.—Hon. George W. Curtis, E. B. Seaman.

Orange County.—Second District—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Col. C. A. Wells, Col. Ben F. Bailey, Halstead Sweet.

Council of Temperance Men—A Platform to be Drawn up.

SARATOGA, N. Y. Sept. 6.—The Council of Temperance men held a meeting this afternoon, at Crescent Hotel, Hon. W. G. GROO, of Orange, Chairman. The political canvass was discussed and a committee appointed to draft resolutions. The Council will continue its sessions to-morrow. The State Temperance Committee, composed of delegates from each Congressional District, meets to-morrow evening. The delegates to the Republican State Convention have nearly all arrived. Four or five other leading Republicans from all parts of the State are also here caucusing and advising.

THE VETERANS' CONVENTION.

Gathering of the Soldiers at Saratoga—Organization of the Body—Addresses and Resolutions—Arrival of Delegates to the Republican Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—The State Convention of war veterans, called by the Kings County War Club, met at noon today in the Union Hotel ball-room. Gen. JAMES JOURDAN called the Convention to order, and nominated Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON as temporary Chairman, which, on a vote being taken, was carried. Gen. ROBINSON, on taking the chair, said that the best part of his life had been spent among military men. It gave him great pleasure to see so many soldiers before him. All are aware of the objects of the meeting; all belong to the same party which saved the country from destruction, and did more than any other for the Union. On motion, J. S. CATLIN, J. F. HALL and JAMES D. FARLEY were appointed temporary Secretaries. Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were ordered, five members to belong to each Committee. On Permanent Organization—Gen. S. F. B. Gates, J. B. Murray, M. N. Curtis, James Jourdan and H. A. Barnum. On Resolutions—Gen. E. F. Jones, Gen. A. Pleasonton, Chaplain Gaylord, Gen. S. Catlin and Col. A. J. H. Duganne. The Convention then took a recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention of War Veterans reassembled at 4 o'clock. Gen. GATES, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported: President, Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, and one Vice-President from each Congressional District, as follows: Col. A. M. Wood, Gen. James Jourdan, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Col. M. W. Burns, Col. R. A. Willis, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Gen. John Cochrane, Col. G. F. Hopper, Col. A. P. Ketcham, Gen. Frans Sigel, Col. C. A. Wells, Gen. John H. Ketcham, Col. Robt. Loughride, Gen. D. M. Woodhall, Gen. A. Alden, Gen. F. Moffatt, Gen. R. W. Judson, Gen. G. S. Batchelder, Gen. J. R. Parlee, Col. H. E. Turner, Col. D. C. Stoddart, Capt. T. O'Brien, Major T. L. Pool, Gen. J. B. Murray, Major F. A. Hickson, Gen. E. F. Jones, Gen. J. H. Reynolds, Col. A. H. Brozee. Major W. A. Bull, Col. W. S. Cameron, Secretaries—Capt. Frank M. Clark, Col. John Hall, Col. A. J. Clements, Gen. W. B. French, Col. F. X. Myer, Col. John C. Cormictael, Gen. Geo. M. McDougell, and Capt. H. A. Kimball. Gen. Woodford was escorted to the chair by Major Rowan, Gen. Pleasonton and Gen. Sharpe. He was received with loud cheers. He said: Comrades, I remember as we stand here today how we went to the front. We never dreamed secession would become treason. We crushed the rebellion and the land is free today. We are face to face with danger worse than rebellion. In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn organized fraud has seized the ballot-box, and a Tammany clique became rulers of New-York. The time has come when we must forget party lines as honest men, and resolve that these frauds shall be squelched. We come for another purpose. As parties grow old, dissensions creep in, and we come today to remind the Republican Party of the spirit which they had when they took ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the plains of Illinois. We come to tell them that the people of New-York demand of them harmony and union. Thanking you for the honor done me, I accept the position tendered me.

RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. E. F. JONES, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Whereas, The Republican soldiers of the State of New-York are here assembled to consult together in the interests of the Republican Party, and suggest such measures and policy as may be thought most likely to harmonize its forces and prepare them for a successful campaign in the coming political contest; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily and unequivocally indorse and approve the Administration of Gen. GRANT, believing it to have been eminently successful in completing reconstruction, reducing the National debt by means of an honest collection and appropriation of the revenue, and at the same time largely relieving the people from the heavy burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That in sustaining the National Administration, and in harmonizing and strengthening the Republican Party in this State, the men who fought the battles of the country and finally established its integrity upon the broad basis of universal liberty, can render most important services. We, therefore, while we will heartily support the nominees, whoever they may be, still respectfully ask that the Republican State Convention, to be held here to-morrow, place at the head of the State ticket some good soldier. We believe that thus all local differences will be most thoroughly conciliated, and all elements of the party aroused to energetic action, and go into the canvass with the old enthusiasm, determined to win an old-fashioned victory.

Resolved, That we recognize in the spontaneous and cordial sympathy expressed by the Republican Party for the cause of liberal and united Germany a fitting response to a movement which promises to result in the ultimate establishment of free institutions on both sides of the Rhine, and that the perverted feelings which impelled the Democratic Press and Party to uphold the cause of Imperial France have been signally rebuked by the march of events, which, under the providence of God dethroned a despot; that in the success that has thus far attended the German armies, we believe that the course of education, of right, of virtue, and ultimately of sound Republican government will be advanced, while vice, licentiousness, ignorance and bigotry will be rebuked and overthrown.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba, who are struggling for liberty against Spanish misrule and rapacity; while we commend the Administration for its evident purpose to literally fulfill the neutrality obligations, we still hope and believe that it will take every just opportunity to protest, in the name of humanity and civilization, against outrages which have disgraced the struggle, and that it will frankly express sympathy with the oppressed and seek an early opportunity to give all the moral support and aid to the patriots which the law of nations will permit, and which the sympathies of a free people certainly demand.

Resolved, That in our judgment the overshadowing question of our State politics today is, simply, "shall the people, through honest elections, select their own rulers and frame our own laws, or shall an unscrupulous and desperate clique of New-York City politicians, by means of fraudulent registrations, corrupt inspectors and canvassers, organized system of repeaters and bullies, and by false counting of ballots to unfairly defeat the will of the people, place their pliant tools in office, and plunder the great Metropolis at will?"

Resolved, That this question, in our judgment, affects the entire State, for the corruption of city politics are already reaching out into the rural districts, demoralizing the weak and disheartening the good; the issue is simply this, between decency and honesty on one side, and fraud and dishonesty upon the other, and no good citizen can remain neutral or passive.

Resolved, That we fought against treason when our flag was in danger, and never paused to ask the politics of our comrades, so now we pledge ourselves and all good soldiers of whatever party, that in the coming political contest we heartily unite in opposing and striking down corrupt men, who today own and control Tammany Hall, and who, through the machinery of that secret society, coerce and rule the Democratic organization of the State.

Resolved, That we ask the co-operation of all honest and good men to help us render this good service to our State.

Resolved, That we will support the Government of the United States and the laws of Congress in defending the right of every voter to his single vote, with the last man in the army and navy and the last dollar in the Treasury.

Resolved, That since the suppression of the rebellion we have seen the public taxes in our cities and State steadily augmenting, and under the last year of Democratic misrule almost doubled, until they now absorb nearly three quarters of the earnings of every laboring man, casting the main burden upon his shoulders, forcing him to dwell in miserable tenement-houses, denying him the comforts of life and paralyzing his honest efforts to provide for the future.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is scarce, and that we, as soldiers, rebuke the politician, be he high or low, who by self-seeking ambition would sow dissensions or encourage factions in its ranks, believing that the only true leadership of a strong party is to be found in the faithful and impartial performance of their duty by its public men, whereby confidence is created in their ability and their purpose to serve the last interest of the public at large.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of N. M. GAYLORD, private JACOB WELLS, of the United States Colored Troops, was appointed an additional Vice-President of the Convention.

ADDRESSES.

Gen. H. A. BARNUM being called up, came forward to the platform and addressed the Convention. He thought it only necessary to go into the campaign this Fall with a platform in support of Gen. GRANT's Administration to secure the victory. We have seen fraud and peculation driven from high places by his strong arm and honesty placed in positions of trust. The Government of the State today is but a reflex of the personal government in France, which, thirty days ago, brandished the sword on the frontiers of Germany and called on that country to surrender. With thirty days of earnest work the Republicans of New-York may gain as splendid a victory as the citizens of united Germany have done.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE was called out, and spoke on the subject of danger to our institutions from corruptions and frauds at the polls, appealing to the soldiers to come forward and resist something worse than rebellion.

Col. E. B. LANSING, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He said this was an important era in the history of the State, and soldiers should come forward to call back the great Republican Party, and to remember its former proud record. It promised to stand by and support the soldiers, and now we ask them to place a soldier at the head of the ticket.

Col. BENJ. A. WILLETTS, of New-York, made a short address, reiterating the appeals to the Republicans to put down frauds and corruptions in New-York City.

The morning trains brought large delegations from all parts of the State for the Republican Convention to-morrow. It is estimated that over four hundred delegates and leading men are now here, and caucusing is going on very actively.

Gen. GLEASON moved that a committee of nine present the resolution adopted by this Convention to the Republican Convention to-morrow. The following Committee was appointed: Gens. T. B. Gates, A. Pleasonton, George H. Sharpe, H. A. Barnum, W. Martin, N. Custis, E. T. Jones, John Cochrane, James T. Hall and Alonzo Alden. Gen. SHARPE, of Kingston, next announced, appealed to all soldiers to rally for the support of the party of the Union, and against fraud and corruption. Gen. T. B. GATES, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. The Convention adjourned with cheers for the resolutions and Gen. WOODFORD.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Large Republican Majorities—The State Senate Probably Unanimous—Reports from Various Cities.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 6.—The election of State and county officers, and members of Congress and the Legislature, for the next two years, took place in this State today. The Republican State ticket was headed by Hon. J. W. STEWART, of Middlebury, and the Democratic ticket by Hon. HOMER W. HEATON, of Montpelier. A very light vote was cast, though a little heavier than last year. The result is the election of the entire Republican State and Congressional tickets. The Senate will be nearly unanimously Republican, if not entirely so, and the House will probably stand about 200 Republicans to thirty Democrats. Returns from about thirty towns, embracing about one-fifth of the vote cast, stands: STEWART, (Rep.,) 6,668; HEATON, (Dem.,) 2,012. In the First District, where an effort was made to defeat Hon. CHARLES W. WILLARD for Congress by running another Republican, he has been elected by a handsome majority.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—The Republican majority in this city is heavy. CARPENTER, (Republican,) is elected City Representative by 353 majority. Scattering returns indicate the usual Republican majority of three times the whole Democratic vote.

THE WAR AGAINST TAMMANY.

The New Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Association—Its Organization Last Evening.

A political organization designated the New Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Association, held a meeting, last evening, at Masonic Hall, JACOB COHEN presiding, and HIRAM JONES acting as Secretary. The organization, which consists of three delegates from each Assembly District, has announced its purpose of making war on the corruptions of the Tammany Ring, and of supporting candidates for office without respect to party, excepting that they must be good and responsible men, and opposed to the Tammany Ring. At the opening of the meeting, Mr. COHEN stated that the object was to extend the organization, which in several Wards had existed for a year past, throughout all the Wards and Assembly Districts in the City. He said that every one knew that Tammany claimed a nomination as being equal to an election, for if the repeaters could not accomplish the object, then the candidates were counted in. He had gone from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, and along the North and East Rivers, and in talking with the citizens he found them much opposed to Tammany Hall. He hoped the war in Europe would not divide them, but that Germans and Irish, Americans and Frenchmen, would join earnestly in the movement.

It was resolved that on Tuesday next to hold a primary election in each Ward to elect three delegates for each Assembly District, two of whom shall be delegates to the Ward Committee and one to the General Committee.

A Committee of Conference was also appointed, consisting of two members from each Ward, as follows:

First Ward—Isidor Wolf, F. Schopp. Second Ward—Mr. Von Weltberk. Third Ward—John Smith. Fourth Ward—Mr. Berliner, M. Gollivan. Fifth Ward—Davis Heims, R. Reynold. Sixth Ward—Mr. Peiser, John Cavdell. Seventh Ward—Thomas Geis, A. Hertzberg. Eighth Ward—Charles Corn, R. F. Kelly. Ninth Ward—Edward Grett, E. Adlinger. Tenth Ward—L. Haupe, Jacob Runick. Eleventh Ward—Capt. Kentz, F. Hampe. Twelfth Ward—John Hard, Mr. Midtnacht. Thirteenth Ward—L. Keller, Mr. Bernstein. Fourteenth Ward—Wm. H. Renny, L. Burnefast. Fifteenth Ward—R. V. Maritz, D. Silverstein. Sixteenth Ward—H. Harris, T. Brady. Seventeenth Ward—H. Alsin, Geo. Hausen. Eighteenth Ward—Adolph Bayer, George Stephenback. Nineteenth Ward—T. D. Raynor, Jacob Cohen. Twentieth Ward—Bernhardt Levy, L. Lewinsky. Twenty-first Ward—A. Rathgeber, L. Silver. Twenty-second Ward—A. Baediger, R. Greenthal.

The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, It is a notorious fact that a few and self-nominated individuals have assumed to themselves the control of our City Government, and have become a wealthy and unprincipled oligarchy, dictatorial in their conduct, and permitting none but the elect of their own choice to participate in the councils of the people; that having grown rich on the spoils of office, they will not relax their hold on the reins of power, but retain the same for the purpose of self-aggrandisement and to perpetuate their influence; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Ward be appointed to confer with all other organizations in the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That the committee be empowered to unite with all such organizations in the support of a ticket which will relieve us of the corruptions and burdens now oppressing the people.

Resolved, That we will communicate with the different county organizations in the State of New-York for the same purpose in State affairs.

Resolved, That the New Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Party invites all honest and upright citizens to unite with it.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York shall themselves nominate and elect their own officers, and that we will put down all rings and despotic citizens' cliques who nominate their men by intrigue and elect them by fraud.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS.

Nominations in the Twelfth Assembly District.

The William W. Cook Association met at their rooms, corner of Lewis and Fifth-streets, on last Monday evening, and after the transaction of the official business of the Association, they unanimously recommended for nomination the names of Hon. WM. W. COOK for member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District, Hon. CHARLES E. LOEW for County Clerk, and Hon HERVEY C. CALKINS for member of Congress; and pledged themselves to do all in their power to further their claims for the above-mentioned offices.

Disturbance at the Meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Staten Island—One of the Supervisors Beaten by a Trustee.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County met yesterday at Tompkinsville, to make preparations for the coming election. The attendance was the largest and most complete of any meeting ever held by the Committee. There was a great deal of factious opposition, as one party belongs to the old ring, while the others are new men. From the Fourth Ward Messrs. Supervisor BRICK and Treasurer BEN BROWNE were the candidates for a place vacant on the Committee. State Senator FROST at first opposed Mr. BRICK, as he was anxious to secure as many places as possible for his supporters. However, when the Town Committee sent in a request for Mr. BRICK's election, Senator FROST became silent, and the gentleman's election was made unanimous. This very much annoyed the friends of Mr. BROWNE, who is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, as the action lessens his chances materially. When the meeting adjourned Mr. BROWNE made some remarks, and Mr. BRICK charging him with not voting the last regular ticket, BROWNE called Mr. BRICK a liar, and at the same time struck him several times. Mr. BRICK did not resent the assault, and retired, making some cutting remarks as to the relative position of himself and assailant. The affair created much excitement, and will probably come before the Grand Jury at its next meeting. The interest in the approaching election has become extreme, but it is generally asserted that Senator FROST's party in the island are badly beaten.

Congressional Nomination.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 6.—The Luzerne Democracy today nominated State Senator SAMUEL G. TURNER for Congress, and GEORGE WOODWARD for President Judge, in place of CONYNGHAM, resigned.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A New Roman Catholic Council Demanded—Rome and the Italian Government—Spanish Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—As an indication of the course of freights, a large German vessel is loading rags for the United States, at Konigsberg, at 45 shillings per ton, and freights are solicited at that figure....The professors of Roman Catholic theology convened at Nuremburg, demand a new Council to revise unlawful proceedings of the Council of the Vatican....The Italian Government has been engaged some time abroad with negotiations on the Roman question.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is reported that the Italian troops have entered Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Carlists are very strong in the Basque provinces. At Caballas a band of Carlists, numbering at least 1,000, was seen.... It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered on the part of the adherents of the Duke of MONTPENSIER.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—A band of 600 Carlists was attacked and beaten, yesterday, near Navarre. Several of of them were captured, among whom were some priests, with arms in their hands. Another band of 300 or 400 was encountered in the province of Biscay. The insurgents were attempting to destroy the railroad, but were attacked by the Government troops and routed....The Unionists are attacking Gen. PRIM mercilessly. They say the only public service possible for him now is to resign. ....It is reported that the Constituent Cortes have been called in session for the 15th of September....The Regent has returned to this city. ....The Press counsels moderation.

The Carlist Press discourage the rising of their party, and approve the conscription of 15,000 men, ordered by the Government for the repression of disorders.

War to be Declared Against China by England and France.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Standard* this morning says: "We learn from reliable sources that England, in conjunction with France, as soon as a stable Government is formed in the latter-named country, intends declaring war upon China for satisfaction for the massacre of English and French citizens at Tien-tsin, demanding guarantees from the Emperor of China for the security of English and French subjects in that country in the future.

THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Matters—Issue of Bonds Authorized in Georgia.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5.—Judge BOND, of the United States Circuit Court, will have KIRK's Lieutenant-Colonel (BERGEN) before him to-morrow on a writ of habeas corpus. BERGEN is now in jail by order of Judge BROOKS....Gov. HOLDEN has mustered out the white troops. The negro troops are retained, and, it is said, that more negro troops will be recruited. CLARKE's regiment is here today.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—The House of Representatives passed the bill authorizing the Governor to issue bonds to meet the outstanding bonds and interest due before January, 1873; the bonds to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable semi-annually in gold, the bonds to run twenty years, at the end of which time they are to be redeemed in gold coin. The gold bonds are not to be used for funding the outstanding bonds nor exchangeable for them.

A bill passed the Georgia House of Representatives, today, prohibiting whipping as a punishment for crime. The Militia bill failed to pass the House.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Conflagration in the Lumber-Yards of Philadelphia—Heavy Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 6.—The planing-mill and plaster-mill of SMITH & HARRIS, on Beach and Coates streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire spread to the lumber-yards of NORCROSS & SHEETS, TAYLOR & BETTS, and D. B. TAYLOR & SON, and a great quantity of lumber was burned. All the buildings were built of wood. The loss on the lumber-yards will reach $250,000, and will exceed that sum if the fire extends to the other yards in the neighborhood, which is not improbable. The fire still burns furiously.

Losses by Fire—Buildings Burned at Fair Haven and at Milwaukee.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 6.—About 4 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the barn of MICHAEL EGAN, at Fair Haven, which communicated to the buildings of the Fair Haven and Westville Horse Railroad Company. The barn was entirely burned, together with the railroad stables, blacksmith-shop and part of the car-shop. Horses and cars were saved. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is covered by insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—A fire occurred last night in the flour-mills of FRED. BIRTSCHY. The damage sustained was $15,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Wreck of a New-York Yacht.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The steam-yacht *Alice Rosa*, of New-York, Capt. DAVIS, while going from the Isle of Shoals to Boston, went ashore on Coffin's Beach, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and became a total loss. She came to anchor in Ipswich Bay, on account of a thick fog, and as night came on the wind increased, and, the sea being very rough, she parted both cables, and was driven ashore on the beach, the crew barely escaping with their lives. She was owned by A. C. ALVORD, Jr., of New-York, and was valued at $16,000. Some $500 worth of property from the yacht was saved.

Base-Ball—Atlantic vs. Niagara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The game of base-ball between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Niagaras, of Buffalo, resulted—Atlantic 24, Niagara 3.

HAYTI.

Penalty of Counterfeiting—Convicted Counterfeiters to be Shot—Another Revolution Feared—The Young Salnaves Plotting with Baez—Celebration of the Fete Napoleon—Another Interesting Ceremony—Effect of the War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1870.

It will be remembered that on a previous arrival of the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince* at this port from New-York, two of her passengers, named ARNAUD and GRANT, were arrested and charged with bringing counterfeit money into the country. One of the men, GRANT, claimed to be a citizen of the United States, and Minister BASSETT interfered in his behalf; but a large amount of counterfeit paper money of the Republic being found in their baggage by the Government officials, Mr. BASSETT withdrew his protest, and the men were sent to prison to await their trial. This has resulted in their conviction—ARNAUD as principal, and GRANT as an accomplice. Both have been sentenced to be shot to death with musketry; but a stay of proceedings has been taken in their case, in order to bring it before the Court of last resort. It is, however, considered certain that the decision of the lower Court will be confirmed, and its sentence carried out. Two Haytians, named AUTERN DULCE and ALEXANDRE BRUTUS, recently employed in the Treasury Department, have been convicted of stealing the plates of the Government notes and printing fraudulently from them. They have also been sentenced to be shot to death.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government has been for some time aware that a strong opposition is secretly forming against it by the Salnavists, aided by President BAEZ, of San Domingo, and that the sons of the late SALNAVE are actively interested in the movement. Recent positive information gives great uneasiness in official circles. It is of such a nature that it cannot at present be made public, but I am permitted, however, to say that the Government is fearful of a fresh outbreak, and, moreover, is fully prepared to meet it. It is positively asserted here that the young SALNAVES, through President BAEZ, had bought a United States gun-boat, said to be the *Swatara*, for service against Hayti.

CELEBRATION OF THE FETE NAPOLEON.

On the 15th the Te Deum was sung at the cathedral, at the request of the French Minister, in celebration of the Fête Napoleon, and collections were taken up for the wounded French soldiers. The President, members of the Cabinet and citizens generally attended. After the ceremony, M. LECOMPTE DE LESSONT entertained the officials at the Consulate, and speeches complimentary to France were made. The assembly broke up with shouts of "Vive la Francais!" "Vive la Hayti!"

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

For the first time in our history, murder has been committed for the purpose of robbery from the person. M. B. MAITRE was on his way home, having a large amount of money, in the early part of the night, when he was attacked by two men, who fired four shots at him, two of which took effect, causing immediate death.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

An interesting ceremony took place at Bois de Chere, recently, on the occasion of the christening of a new bridge—a custom generally observed in Catholic countries. One of the godfathers was United States Minister BASSETT, and one of the godmothers Mme. SAGET. The ceremony was attended by the President and officers of the State and many citizens. The Grand Vicar administered the solemn rites, after which Mr. BASSETT invited the guests *sans souci* to partake of a collation at his residence. Mr. BASSETT proposed the health of his friend, the President of Hayti, and made a short but eloquent speech in his favor. He said that in seeing the President and his lady it recalled the memory of his own illustrious President to such a degree that he could almost fancy himself in the United States and not in Hayti. He was also of the same race as the people of Hayti, and as a man of color sympathized with them in their desire to maintain the independence of their country; and he also said that the United States, far from entertaining any designs against the sovereignty and independence of Hayti, desire to see her independent, prosperous and happy. The President of Hayti replied, thanking the United States for their sympathies, and for the sentiments of good will expressed by their representative, and affirming his conviction that in all quarters of the globe men were brothers. The respect shown by the United States to their rights offered, he said, an example for their imitation which would tend to their moral and intellectual advancement and material progress. The health of the President of the United States was then proposed and drank with applause, the band playing "Hail, Columbia."

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The war has had a terrible effect upon business here, as nearly all our trade is done with France and Prussia. A number of North German ships are now at the different ports of the Island, some of them fully loaded, but fearing to sail lest they are captured by the French cruisers. Exchange, which was rapidly going down, is now at 360. The coffee crop is just commencing to come in, and will be very plentiful. The bark *Trait d'Union* has been sold for $4,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

SHAKESPEARE AT NIBLO'S.

A performance of "Othello" by the artists gathered at Niblo's followed, yesterday, their representation of "Julius Cæsar," given on the evening previous, and here written of already. The rehearsal of SHAKESPEARE's most appreciable tragedy was smooth, and, as a whole, impressive. Less interesting renderings of the same piece have undoubtedly been given with a great many more assurances of their admirable character than preceded this one. Beauty of scenery and costume and the relative perfection of a single actor are more than outweighed in the critical balance by the pleasant effect of a well-proportioned work of interpretation. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT was *Othello*; Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, *Iago*; Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, *Cassio*; Mr. MARK SMITH, *Brabantio*; Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, *Roderigo*; Miss LOUISA MOORE, *Desdemona*; and Mme. PONISI, *Emilia*. The distribution will at first view be held a strong one, though the acquaintance with the players enlightening one as to its strength will also indicate that originality in any one conception must not be expected. The story of the familiar "Othello," in fact, was told in the regular, and, perhaps, at this late day, in the most acceptable way. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT's fine delivery of the speech before the Senate, and his finished method of depicting the understanding and influence of *Iago's* treachery made ample amends for the slight power of love-making which his earliest dealings with *Desdemona* denoted. Mr. BARRETT often appeared manly and frank enough to really deceive—a quality few *Iagos* of the stage care to assume—and was quite devilish in the final scenes where the pressure of events would make it impossible to be otherwise. The *Cassio* of Mr. MONTGOMERY was a personation in which the ease of a skilled comedian was only less perceptible than the superb picturesqueness of the physical representative—"framed," indeed, "to make women false." Mr. MARK SMITH embodied *Brabantio* with a dignity of the most natural kind, and the coxcombry of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT was genuinely and suitably comical, discordant though the results of such influence in such a work may seem. Finally, the *Desdemona* to whom Miss MOORE gave form, was sweet and touching, though continuously plaintive, and Mme. PONISI had all the force needed by *Emilia*. It is worth while mentioning, before closing this notice, the fact that the orchestra at Niblo's is unusually proficient, and that the music it executes is always fitted to the piece. Thus, ROSSINI's overture to "Otello" was selected last night by Signor OPERTI, and was capitally given under his direction. It will again preface "Othello" Thursday evening, "Julius Cæsar" being acted for the last time this night.

Musical.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

A concert is to be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of Sept. 20, in aid of the wounded of the French Army. It will be given under the auspices of a committee of influential ladies, and as an expression of humanity, independent of its pecuniary results, will be, we doubt not, generously sustained. The names of the following ladies are on the Committee: Mesdames Delmonico, Roeck, Rifiard, Sorel, Mouraille, Alker, Picard and Alger, and Misses Contau, Langlois, Allien, Aubert, Reyns and Bernard. The following artists have already undertaken to appear, and we are pleased to hear that each and all of them have volunteered: Mmes. Gazzaniga, Viardi, Marti and Guzman, Signori Lefranc, Petrilli, Albites, Giorza, Guzman, Butrago and Grard. Further names and particulars will be announced to-morrow.

The Gold Market Yesterday—Rapid Fluctuations.

The gold market was very much excited early yesterday morning, in consequence of the European news and rumors, and the excitement was aided by the operations of a clique, the members of which speculated wildly for a time. On Monday, at the close of business, gold was 113⅜. Late in the afternoon, the price was run up to 115. Yesterday morning, the first sales made in the room were at 114⅜, and from that the price advanced to 115, and then rapidly receded upon dispatches announcing that the Republicans in Paris were negotiating a peace. An advance was subsequently made, and at the opening the price was 114⅛, from which it fell to 113¾ at 10½, and then advanced to 115 at 11¾. Then there was another fall, and the price remained about stationary at 114⅜@114½ until 2 o'clock, when there was another decline to 114⅛, which was the closing price. It will be observed that there was one per cent. difference in the opening of yesterday and that of Monday, but the fluctuations were over two per cent. meanwhile. The clique unloaded heavily, and largely oversold the market, putting the rates for borrowing up to one sixty-fourth of one per cent. from "flat." There is a large short interest out yet, but the market closed quite weak.

French National Subscription.

The French Subscription Committee of this City has received another remittance from Mount Vernon, amounting to $127, which was transmitted by Mr. REYNAUD. He also sent a check, drawn by the LELAND BROTHERS, making a total of $177, of which $50 was in gold. Some French laborers, belonging to the same, also forwarded $102.

The Committee further received a check from M. THEO. JOUANIQUE, of this City, for $100; another contribution of $100 sent by an English sympathizer who has already three contributions. The committee has been unable to find out his name.

At a meeting of the French residents held at Newark, at which M. NARATIER presided, $150 was raised for the national subscription fund, in addition to $200 previously raised.

The Mammoth Restaurant in Printing House-Square.

Printing House-square is growing more and more every day the very centre of the business part of the Metropolis. While most of the newspapers of this City have their offices fronting the square, in the centre of which stands the TIMES Building, the contiguity of the edifices in and near the Park, in which the offices of the heads of the City Government and of the County officers and the Court-rooms are situated, greatly swells the tide of travel that pours through the square daily. The lawyers and business men of Wall-street and the region round about, the leather merchants of the swamp, the retail dealers of Chatham-street, the manufacturers of Centre-street and vicinity, and the wholesale men from the other side of the Park, all find something to call them to this vicinity at some period in the day, while the cars that have their terminus just below, and the streets that conduct to the various firms near at hand, all help to increase the multitude that at certain hours of the day fairly swarms here. When the new Post-office is completed in the Park and the East River Bridge is finished, the jostling crowd will be greater than ever. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the famous restaurant widely known as "Crook & Duff's," of which Messrs. NASH & FULLER are now proprietors, has been compelled to increase its already colossal accommodations in the TIMES Building by leasing another large apartment in the same building, running through from Park-row to Nassau-street. The high reputation of these caterers and the excellence of their provision for their customers are so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them further than to call attention to the fact that they are better able than ever to supply all comers at their mammoth establishment, Nos. 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, and 147, 149 and 151 Nassau-street.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has received by the *Russia* a large supply of foreign papers. The *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic* are full of war pictures, some of them very vivid and striking. *Punch*, *Nature* and the *Saturday Review* present their usual attractions.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind-colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Virginia, Vermont, Saratoga and Other Natural Mineral Waters. General depot, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway. Congress and Empire Spring Company. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

"Costar's" Exterminators. (No. 537 Centre-st.,) Large Sizes, ($1 to $5,) for Hotels, &c.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

OFFENSANDT—PURDY.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at Zion Church, by Rev. Bishop Southgate, C. H. OFFENSANDT to MAGGIE A. PURDY, youngest daughter of Capt. Bartholomew B. Purdy, all of this City.

☞ San Francisco, Liverpool and Paris papers please copy.

WHEELER—JARVIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, SHERMAN G. WHEELER to Miss CORDELIA COLES JARVIS. No cards.

DIED.

BEDFORD.—On Monday, Sept. 5, Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 5th-av., on this Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock. A solemn mass of requiem at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., at 10½ A. M. The members of the New-York County Medical Society, and those of the Academy of Medicine, are respectively invited.

☞ Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late fellow, Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, today, (Wednesday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 66 5th-av.

H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
E. H. JANES, M. D., Secretary.

FAMARISS.—On Friday, Sept. 2, MARY VIRGINIA, wife of Austin Famariss.

Funeral services this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 77 Adelphi-st., near Park-av., Brooklyn.

HINMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 5, SAMUEL HINMAN, in the 90th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Hurry, No. 3 West 50th-st., on Thursday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

HEWITT.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., at his late residence, No. 51 North Moore-st., JOHN HEWITT, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st.

HICKS.—On board ship *Agra*, off Batavia, July 5, of consumption, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this City.

HOWLAND.—On Friday night, Sept. 2, at his residence, at Fort Washington, after a protracted illness, JOHN HOWLAND, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, 7th inst.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at Manchester, Vt., ANN T., widow of the late Abraham H. Livingston, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEEKS.—At Westport, Conn., Sept. 3, VICTORINE DE PUGA, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Josephine Meeks, aged 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 238 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

NICOLSON.—On the 2d of September, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Solomon B. Noble, Ravenswood, Long Island City, HENRY C. NICOLSON, in the 26th year of his age.

His body reposes in Green-Wood Cemetery.

PICKET.—At the residence of his uncle, Daniel Hodgman, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 5, WILLIAM HENRY PICKET, aged 20 years, 3 months and 13 days.

His remains will be taken to Coxsackie, N. Y., for interment.

SARLES.—On the 6th inst., Mrs. ELEANOR SARLES, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, today, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 16 Watts-st.

WILLETS.—Of cholera infantum, Ninth month First day 1870, at the residence of her grandparents, (Horsham, Penn.,) LYDIA WILLETTS, only child of Robert R., Jr., and Tacie P. Willets, aged 2 months and 6 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
Address
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
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HATS.
WARNOCK & CO.
Have issued the Fall patterns for
GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.
GENTS' SILK DRESS HATS,
SEVEN DOLLARS!
NO. 519 BROADWAY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 158 pieces, $30. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—GILT-EDGE China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Tea Sets at half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Dinner Sets, $37 and upward. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER plated Casters, new style, 6 Cut Bottles, $5 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Ice Pitchers, Porcelain Lined, $6. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Forks and Spoons, dinner size, $5 the dozen. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SHEFFIELD Dinner Knives, ivory handle, Rogers' make, $3 50 the dozen. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—CUT AND ENgraved Table Glass at about half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—CHANDEliers, Hall Lights, Brackets and other Gas Fixtures. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—EVERYTHING marked in plain figures, examine for yourselves. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ILLINOIS and other States. [illegible] Notary Public. No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Matters assumed a more business-like appearance at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, and though the offerings were few in number, the desirableness of the property offered created an interest among bidders, which showed itself very plainly in the spirited competition they evinced. Three valuable sales were made by Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, who sold under a judgment order of the Supreme Court—the case involving the sale having been adjudicated by JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, and the decision confirmed by the Court. The prices brought are considered to be very good, and the bidding was remarkably spirited. The sales were as follows:

House and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 335 feet east of Sixth-avenue; size of lot, 20 by 100 feet. The house is of brick, four stories high; brown-stone front. Price, $17,233; purchaser, Mr. THOMAS B. TAYLOR.

A four-story brick stable and lot, on the north side of Fifty-third-street, 70 feet west of Lexington-avenue. The lot on which this building is situated is of uneven shape, being 30 by 125 and 20 by 100 feet. The property was knocked down to Mr. B. F. CURTIS for $20,000.

A three-story brick house, brick front, having basement and cellar, situated on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known as No. 308 West Twenty-eighth-street; size of lot, 25 feet by 98 feet 11 inches—was sold for $17,500; purchaser, Mr. B. HOUSMAN.

Summary of Sales Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

130th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of Sixth-av., 25x100	$17,233
53d-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 30x125 and 20x100	20,000
28th-st., s. s., No. 308, between 8th and 9th avs., 25x98.11	17,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 25x68	$11,500
Houston-st., s. s., 79.9 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 19.10x100	20,500
10th-st., s. s., No. 300 East, 25x92	12,000
17th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22.11x92	3,250
17th-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 10th-av., 36x92	5,250
38th-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	7,400
50th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4	15,900
52d-st., s. s., 228 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	22,000
66th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	9,500
38th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.5	19,400
114th-st. and Madison-av., n. e. cor., 100x100.10	54,000
112th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 70x100	
128th-st., s. s., 331 ft. w. of Av. A, 18.9x100.10	8,800
1st-av. and 5th-st., n. w. corner, 48.6x100	125,000
5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x97	
4th-av. and 75th-st., n. w. corner, 25x100.2	12,000
20th-av. and 17th-st., s. e. corner, 22.3x100	5,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 215.7 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x171.3	$775
Conselyea-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	5,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 52.3 ft. e. of Graham-av., indefinite	50
Ellery-st., s. s., 325.10 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 24.7x100	2,354
Jefferson-st., n. w. s., 229 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 22x100	1,300
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Reid-av., 80x100	2,080
Locust and Union sts., s. e. corner, 90.5x75x95x75	3,500
Lorimer-st., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x100	1,400
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 60x100	8,000
Stockton-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	4,100
Sacket-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	6,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 30x100	9,000
Walworth-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	500
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	10,300
30th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x100	3,500
Clinton-av., e. s., part section 48 Shader's map, 87.6x242.2	35,000
Henderson-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Webster-st., 2x94.6	409
Park-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Throop, 10.8x—x35x75x100	2,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Southfield.

Linden Park, Lot No. 247, 25x100	$145
Linden Park, Lot No. 205, 25x100	130

Westfield.

Adjoining estate of Richard Du Bois, 3 79-100 acres	$2,500

Castleton.

Fairmont-av., e. s., 128 ft. s. of Castleton-av., 50x82	$190
Bawmut-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Castleton-av., 50x100	360

Northfield

Seeley's Island, in front of Newark Bay, belonging to Richmond County, 6 acres Ashland Meadow	$5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

North 8th-st., e. s., 185 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 25x100	$762
Summer-av., w. s., adjoining lot No. 41, 30x96.11	2,700
William-st., n. s., adjoining J. Suffern's, 745x100	30,000

Jersey City.

Lots Nos. 33 and 34, block No. 5, Hudson City Terrace map, 50x100	$6,000
Lot No. 2 Cadmus' map, 114x155	1,100
Bergen and Duncan-avs., n. w. corner, 33x111	2,454

Greenville.

Ocean-st. and Woodlawn-av., n. w. corner, 100x124	$3,500

North Bergen.

Garden-st., w. s., 53 ft. n. of Grove-st., 525x200x525x92	$20,300
Lots Nos. 74 and 75 Hilbert's map, 53x100	400
Ferry road, s. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st-st., 25x100	375

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 86 ft. n. of 8th-st., 21x100	$222
Jefferson-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE CITY FOR SALE.—A well-built three-story high-stoop Ohio stone front house, in a good location, near 8th-av.; size, 18.9x50x100; rented till next May. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A first-class brown-stone house, (nearly new,) in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST BE sold, new first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements, good location, on Sackett-st., Brooklyn, by STAATS & FITZGERALD, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Todt Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J., FOUR MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station.—Handsome, newly-built residence, eleven large rooms, gas and water throughout, completely finished, built for owner, commanding extensive views; neighborhood restricted from nuisances; price low; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN MONTCLAIR.—A beautiful large cottage, handsome barn, &c., with one acre, $9,500. Also, an elegant house, with all necessary out-buildings, with 5½ acres, $15,000. Most desirable property for investment, being within five minutes of the Montclair Railroad depot, and on the line of the new Midland Railroad. Apply to owner, No. 72 Murray-st., in crockery-store.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, CHEAPNESS, ELEGANCE, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, green-houses; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION.—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

A WELL-LOCATED STORE TO LET—Corner of Broadway, 7th-av. and 43d-st. Plate-glass windows. Rent, $1,500; possession now. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, IN ORANGE, MONTCLAIR OR SUMMIT, N. J., a medium-sized house with some ground attached; must be desirably located and in complete order; will purchase if suited. Address, with particulars, L. M., P. O. Box No. 5,[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween 2d and 6th-avs., 10th and 35th sts., where present occupants will remain, and a few select boarders can be taken. Address A B C, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house to let, on West 38th-st., near 6th-av.; size, 20x50x100; to be put in perfect order. Also, a very desirable and well-located house near 44th-st.; size, 25x50x100; in perfect order; possession now; rent moderate. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone, 25 feet front, high-stoop house, No. 19 East 40th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; carpets, mirrors, cornices, shades and gas-fixtures throughout; will be let low to a good party; private family only. Apply to owner, L. G. TILLOTSON, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FRENCH-ROOF houses; ten rooms; high ground; near depot, Tremont, Harlem Road; thirty minutes from 26th-st.; marble mantels, water, &c.
M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 15 Park-av., nicely furnished and in perfect order; rent $3,600 per annum. For permits apply to H. A. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE family, the second and third floors, en suite or together; reference required. For information inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED four-story house, 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent $125 per month to private family. Address Box No. 1,600 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN 20TH-ST., SECOND OR THIRD floor, furnished or unfurnished. Address E. D., Station D.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—HOUSES FOR SALE, WORTH from $15,000 to $40,000. Houses to rent—furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.,
At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room, Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, the fine three-story French-roof house and lot No. 427 Tompkins-av., between Halsey and Hancock sts.; lot 20x100 feet; superior house; all modern improvements; finest part of Brooklyn, near Lefferts Park and Tompkins Park. See hand-bills at office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer; willing to take care of children; willing to go in the country, up the Hudson preferred; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 436 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress; has best experience in all kinds of family sewing; can sew on the machine; would wait on a lady or see to her room; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, in a small private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and embroider; excellent City reference. Call at No. 427 West 50th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class Protestant nurse for an infant; can bring it up by hand; has no objection to see after one grown child; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Apply at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADIES' maid, who is a first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker, and understands different sewing-machines; no objection to travel; best references. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUAtions together, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of many years' experience, to take entire charge of walking children; a neat sewer; with unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 124 West 19th-st., for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is competent to fill either capacity; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 2d-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; can do French fluting, and do up fine muslin in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress, or as cook, washer and ironer; understands fluting; good reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a respectable private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish young person as nurse to one or two children; is competent to take entire charge of a baby. Apply at or address, for two days, S. B., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 230 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a young girl from the country; can do plain sewing; two years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 315 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, or as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady as copyist in a respectable office; good references. Call or address No. 12[illegible] 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress and chamber-maid, may hear of a good situation by applying to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock on Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or chamber-maid alone. Apply at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 169 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; would be willing to assist in washing, or do the washing in a small family; two years' City references. Apply at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing by the week or day; good references given. Call at No. 391 2d-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, some writing at her own residence; would do copying or book-keeping. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a lady's maid; can be well recommended. Call at 163 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; is also a first-class operator. Call at No. 49 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., wanted, situations for a large number of recommended and experienced waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, young girls for housework, nurses and waitresses, and those lately landed.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS French and other waiters, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids and waitresses, may apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

ATTENTION!—LADIES RETURNING TO the City can find the best of German, French, Irish and American house-servants at the magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and useful man, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single, competent man, who is a thorough groom and good City driver; the very best of reference; four years last place. Address L. M., No. 66 Bleecker-st., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Carbey's carriage repository, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrances; he is a Protestant; he is not afraid of work; good reference. Address W. D., Box 289 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-class City reference; will be found obliging. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, aged about twenty-four years, as light porter; can come well recommended. Address JAMES ANDREWS, care of Bullocke & Locke, 34 Reade-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER in a first-class place, or as assistant gardener, or a small place of his own to take care of; two years' reference. Address J. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who understands the care and management of horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 3 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address P. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FARMER'S situation by a Scotchman of long experience in this country; wishes a re-engagement 1st of October; satisfactory reasons given for changing; will be recommended as a practical landscape gardener; also fruit, flowers and vegetables; wife would take charge of dairy if required. Address Mc., gardener, in care of D. McDonald, North Orange Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; must be a Protestant family; no other need apply; has the best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 117 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or coachman, or to drive a truck; understands thoroughly driving and the care of horses; anything of the kind where he can make a living; is not afraid of work, and has good City reference. Address W. JOHNSON for three days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN; single young American; experienced, stylish City driver; superior, skillful care taken with horses, carriages, &c.; intelligent, temperate, reliable; will be generally useful; five years' City reference; any location. Address W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has sixteen years' experience in this country; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, all kinds of fruit trees and vegetation; has good testimonials as to character and capability. Address J. M. C., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; wife a good cook or laundress, if desired. Address L. D., for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flower, fruit and vegetable garden, &c. Address, R. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single, competent man, who is a thorough groom and good City driver; the very best of reference; four years last place. Address L. M., No. 66 Bleecker-st., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obliging; several years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. B., private stable, No. 7 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by an experienced waiter, with most unexceptionable references from best City families; City or country. Call at No. 54½ West 22d-st., one door west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a first class man; best City reference can be given as to honesty, capacity and sobriety; can be seen for two days at carriage-store, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young married man without children; the best of references can be given. Apply or address J. B., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman. Address or call on M. W., harness ware-room, No. 50 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 335 4TH-av., excellent situations for all experienced waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty cooks, professed, and all kinds laundresses, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed. Call and see immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best City reference. Apply this morning at No. 23 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

FOUNDRYMAN WANTED—TO GO TO Tennessee, to take charge of a foundry; none but a competent person need apply. Call at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., at 9 A. M. or 5 P. M. E. DE MORTIMER.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Scotch, Irish, German cooks, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, general workers, &c.; City and country; both Protestant and Catholics.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. B. DICKINSON, }

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WILLIAM H. BOGART and Mr. A. M. WILCOX have an interest in our business from this date.
ORLANDO M. BOGART & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus and Narcissus.

YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell at auction on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a very fine selected invoice of Bulbous Roots.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

POSTAGE STAMP SALE.—CLINTON Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 6½ o'clock, sale of a large and varied assortment of foreign and American postage and envelope stamps. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 382 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.—MRS. A. BURDETT SMITH, Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. THURSDAY, Sept. 8, grandest display of latest styles of Trimmed Patterns ever seen in this City. City and country dress-makers invited. Patterns cut to measure and warranted perfect.

BONNETS AND FALL HATS.—THIS day, elegant styles Straw Hats, Velvet Hats, Feathers, Frames, and Velvets, cut bias. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870, for the removal of the rock in the channel of the Hudson River, about a half mile north of Van Wie's light, so as to give a depth of twelve feet at mean low water.

The cubic contents, in position, to be taken out are estimated, after a careful survey, at four hundred and sixty-eight cubic yards, the greatest length being about one hundred and twenty feet, and the greatest width sixty. A map of the rock and vicinity can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given.

Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard, the amount to be measured on the completion of the work, by the channel over the rock giving a depth of twelve feet at mean low water. The work must be commenced by Oct. 17, and be completed by Nov. 30, 1870.

No bid will be received unless made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, }
NOS 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1870. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. for dredging

Slip between Nos. 6 and 7, East River.
Slip between Nos. 18 and 19, East River.
Slip between Nos. 20 and 21, East River.
Slip adjacent to bulkhead between 24th and 25th sts., East River.
Slip between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, North River.
Slip between piers foot of 37th and 38th sts., North River.

Blank forms of specifications and agreements can be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE FOR SALE.

ABOUT FIFTY TONS NORTH RIVER ICE FOR SALE.
Apply to or address
WRIGHT DURYEA,
Glen Cove, L. I.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR, NEW-YORK.—GEO. WM. WARREN, Director—Now forming for the opening of the new church. Amateurs desirous of improving their talent are invited to join the chorus. Circulars and applications at CHICKERING'S, No. 11 East 14th-st.

DENTAL CHAIR WANTED—SECOND-hand. Address Dr. G. L. BEACH, Paterson, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—DE WITT STAFFORD, plaintiff, against APPOLLONIA B. MARETZEK and MAX MARETZEK, her husband, and MARCUS MASSE, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 5, 1870.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au10-law6wW

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit. Extra branches optional. This Institute opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 83 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 58 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.
Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 5th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. REAL, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISSES E. E. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—Established in 1850; terms moderate. Fall session opens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,132 Broadway, near 26th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—83 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 33d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 830 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The next term will commence on the 13th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School
For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 33 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Biume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. A. A. BUSH, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its seventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS.,
HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $800 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

REOPENS, 24TH YEAR, SEPT. 22.
For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal.
NO. 225 WEST 23D-ST.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S

Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 105 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 56, 58 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 2[illegible]d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 798 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SEBTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 16 Washington-st.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 12. Address Mrs. G. M. WHITE.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

REOPENING OF GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE at half prices. Penmanship and book-keeping thoroughly taught. Scholarship reduced from $50 to $25. Application should be made immediately. Private instruction to adults at all hours.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.,
(Chartered in 1863, under special law,)
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
TERMS: CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, Aug. 22.
Application can be made at the General Conservatory Offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
128 (NEW NO. 102) COURT, near State-st., Brooklyn.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1863 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.
Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 160 WEST 29TH-ST.—Open to all. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Principal.
Trustees—THOS. JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD,
CALVIN E. KNOX,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
FREDERICK T. LOCKE,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

PROGRAMMES OF THE SHEFFIELD Scientific School of Yale College for the year beginning Sept. 14, 1870, are now ready to be sent on application. Address the Secretary, New-Haven, Conn.

MME. HERITAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Day School for Boys, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 5th of September.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability, and with the best references, wishes to obtain a position as companion or reader to some lady, a teacher of small children, or to take the supervision and general charge of some public institution or gentleman's household; no preferences as to place of residence. Address N. L., Post-office Box No. 158, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER in English and mathematics for a school in town; must be a gentleman and good disciplinarian. Apply at No. 37 West 33d-st.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEAR'S EXperience would like a position as teacher of English and mathematics in a school. Address Mrs. GERLAH, No. 84 Columbia-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in teaching music in this City, and able to refer to her patrons, persons of position, would accept a few pupils; if desired, would be willing to give instruction in exchange for satisfactory board in a strictly private family. Call one week on L. M. T., No. 2[illegible] West 16th-st.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.
MARY M. SCOTT, }
PAUL M. VAN NAME, } Executors.
ALFRED HERITAGE, }
JOSEPH N. SCOTT, }
jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.
S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.
mh22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.
HENRY A. CRAM, } Executors.
GEORGE H. MOORE, }
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y.
ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.
AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN,
Executor, &c.
ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Heights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.
M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 149 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.
JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 201 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 456 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India..........Sat., Sept. 10	Britannia...Wed., Sept. 7
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Iowa.........Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia......Sat., Sept. 24	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Europa.........Sat., Oct. 1	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria.......Sat., Oct. 8	Iowa.........Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia.........Sat., Oct. 15	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS. No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE............DAURE....SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE. Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........................$145, gold.
Return tickets.................................$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.................................$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN. Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Sept 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 11, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 20—————, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above parts with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Sept. 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to **$3,095,000.**

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FOR SALE.
N. Y. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS,
10 PER CENT. TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,
including an extensive variety of Railroad Bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for profitable investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, which has been the established custom of this house for many years.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.
To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.
In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.
[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $50,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.
The population of the city is about 25,000. The debt is about $950,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.
The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $13,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.
The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Co.,

Traversing the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. The Road is nearly completed, and in running order. Without competition; with large local and through traffic; an air-line from St. Paul to St. Louis and Chicago.

In recommending to the public an investment in the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued by this Company, we subjoin a few of the considerations which we feel authorize us to assert the superiority of this enterprise over any similar one now in the market.

The desirability of the Bonds as an investment is assured by the fact that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad will serve larger and more numerous interests than any other of the Western Railroads.

1. It is the shortest line by 45 miles between Chicago and St. Paul.

2. It is an air-line from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles shorter than any projected or constructed road.

3. It is the highway to the North-west and Red River country. It must receive as feeders all projected and constructed roads north of Mankato or west of St. Paul.

4. It possesses the conditions always requisite to secure a first-class road—namely, a good initial point, an equally good terminal point, and a rich and populous intermediate country.

Burlington, and, through its connections, Chicago and St. Louis, are the initial points; St. Paul and Mankato, and the wheat-fields of Minnesota, are its terminal points; and the Cedar Valley, pronounced by geologists the best soil in the world for cereals, is its bed track.

5. Its sources of local traffic are immense. Connecting with the great mills of St. Anthony and the Upper Missouri, it serves all Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Wisconsin with timber; and on the other hand, it supplies the same districts with coal from the great coal measures of the Des Moines Valley and of Illinois, which it reaches by its tributaries. The agricultural products of the country are a great source of revenue. The corn of Iowa, the best corn State in the Union; the wheat of Minnesota, the best wheat State, and the immense crops of the great valley lying between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, must go over the road, the freight rates for which are unrestricted by any competition. The population of the surrounding district is already immense, resembling somewhat that of the Connecticut Valley in character, numbers and enterprise.

6. The road is now building at the rate of 1½ to 2 miles per day, and is to be completed in time to move the full crops this year.

7. The earnings on the completed portion of the road will pay the running expenses, the interest on the bonds, and a handsome dividend. The actual receipts for June and July (two of the dullest months in the year) demonstrate this statement beyond dispute. It is confidently expected the earnings will be more than doubled from the connections established when the road is finished to Cedar Falls.

8. The Bonds may be either Coupon or Registered, at the option of the buyer, and may be converted at par into stock of the Company at any time. This privilege cannot fail to cause them, at no distant day, to command a price considerably above par.

9. These bonds are the only mortgage upon the road, and their issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, secured by the rolling stock, road, depots, and the whole property of the Company.

10. The bonds run fifty years, affording an enduring investment, and at the same time assuring the liquidation of the principal by a sinking fund which is duly established.

11. The subscriptions to the stock of the Company along the line of the road are very large, and are paid in with alacrity.

12. The road is built with care and economy, and is under the management of parties of great experience and capital.

13. The road is now near completion, and the bonds only issued against the finished portion.

14. After a most rigid examination into this enterprise, we do not hesitate to indorse these Bonds as being as good and as safe as United States 5-20s, and fully equal to any railroad mortgage issued; and until these securities are placed upon the New-York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the Road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to re-buy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us after this date.

Government Securities, at their present market quotations, return as an investment the following rates of interest:
U. S. Cur. 6s, with 26 years to run....5 per cent., cur.
U. S. 10-40s, with 34 years to run.....4¾ per cent., gold.
U. S. 6s, 1881s, with 11 years to run..4½ per cent., gold.
U. S. 5-20s, with 5 years to run........4 per cent., gold.
While the Burlington Bonds return 9½ per cent. currency interest, besides having the prospect of realizing a large profit by their future advance in price.

The above are but a small portion of the considerations which might be urged in proof of the assertion that the loan we now offer to the public possesses in the highest degree every point assuring the safety and profit of the investment. The small remaining balance of this loan for sale at 90.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.
COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without Coupons, interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 Broad-st.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 57 Cedar-st., for the purpose of electing nine (9) trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and be closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock, Sept. 10, and remain closed till Sept. 15 inst. By order
R. F. HOWES, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }
NOTICE.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors,
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870. }
NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the New-York Oxygen Gas Company will be held on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 547 West 41st-st., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock and be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A Good Home Security at a Low Price.

NEW JERSEY SEVEN PER CENT,
TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns;
NEW-PROVIDENCE, Union County,
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County.
BERNARD, Somerset County.
In $100, $500 and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax.
All marketable securities received in exchange at their full value. Bonds sent by express free of charge.
For circulars containing full particulars apply to
PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONT-GOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

PERSONAL.

POSTE.—VRAIS A MORT. ALICE.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

N[illegible] 31ST-ST.—A [illegible] making arrangements for a suite of three adjoining rooms, with bath, on second floor, handsomely furnished, with board, can do so by application as above. Undoubted references from parties vacating above suite. Also large and small room for gentlemen.

NO. 234 EAST TWELFTH-ST.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor, furnished, suitable for gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or to single gentlemen; house handsomely furnished and location excellent; references. Address No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—The entire second floor, three large and two small rooms, to let, with or without private table; also, a large room on first floor. References exchanged.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite; partial board given; only those willing to pay for good accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway—To let, rooms and apartments elegantly furnished, with board, in a well-educated Parisian family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 12TH-ST., near 6th-av., desire to rent one or two freshly-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman. Address P. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 399 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments and single rooms, with first-class board. House newly furnished. Private table if desired. References given and required.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor to let; also, three rooms on third floor, without board; also, physician's office. Apply at No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO VERY handsome and convenient floors for families; private table, good attendance; to responsible parties only; by season or year.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS WITH HOT and cold water, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; good references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, OR FOR LIGHT housekeeping, a second floor partly furnished. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family, with board, at No. 58 West 19th-st. References.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—To let, with board, large handsome second floor, high stoop, No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

NO. 126 WEST 12TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. References.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, with board; also, one room on the fourth floor; references exchanged. No. 17 East 37th-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD IN a plain private family; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 33 WEST 22D-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third and the fourth floors, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let with board, separately or en suite.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUIT OF rooms for gentlemen, without board, between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR three, a second floor; private table; above 30th-st. and between Park and 6th avs. Address with full particulars and terms, Box No. 2,425 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN in a private family, with large room, and grate fire; location between 14th and 25th sts. Address, stating terms, Post-office Box No. 5,433.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter W. Bedford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON and HENRY HEATH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles B. Richardson and Henry Heath, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au24-1aw3wW*

NO. 2,589.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON and HENRY HEATH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Charles B. Richardson, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; and Henry Heath, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, have carried on business in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of February, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au24-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of September, 1870, and at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purposes specified in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 21 Park-row.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO LOESCHIGK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Otto Loeschigk, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
au24-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.
Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 5th-av. and other streets.
The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.
C. G. WATERBURY, President.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.
HUGH SMITH, J. M. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, Jr., } Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON having left Liverpool per Cunard steamer Cuba, on Saturday, 3d September, will, upon her arrival in New-York, give a series of
SIX GRAND CONCERTS,
the first of which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, at STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss ISABELLA CARI, Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER, the Baritone of the Imperial Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the world renowned Violin Virtuoso.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th September, at Steinway Hall.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE GRAND HISTRIONIC CONSTELLATION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1870,
will be presented Shakespeare's master-work,
THE HISTORICAL TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CÆSAR,
(Received on Monday evening by the LARGEST and most ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE EVER ASSEMBLED AT NIBLO'S.)

LAWRENCE BARRETT	as	CASSIUS
E. L. DAVENPORT	as	BRUTUS
WALTER MONTGOMERY	as	MARC ANTONY
MARK SMITH	as	CASCA
MME. PONISI	as	PORTIA
VIRGINIA BUCHANAN	as	CALPHURNIA

FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
On which occasion
JOHN E. OWENS,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, and the
GRAND HISTRIONIC CONSTELLATION
will appear.
MONDAY EVENING next, the American favorite LOTTA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE; at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

THE THIRTY-NINTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
WILL OPEN
AT THE EMPIRE RINK,
3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.,
TODAY, (WEDNESDAY,) THE 7TH INST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
THE OPENING ADDRESSES
will be delivered at 4 o'clock, by
Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND.
Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., is the
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

WALLACK'S.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this theatre for the ensuing
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
will please assemble on the stage
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 o'clock.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles, of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $150. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 303 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE.
CLOSING PERFORMANCE
OF THE TRIUMPHAL ENGAGEMENT
OF MR. JOS. K. EMMET,
AND GAYLER'S GREAT DRAMA
of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
which must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall and Winter season.
FAREWELL MATINEE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.
Mr. EMMET AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 13 AND 14.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
FIRST
KATHI LANNER
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY SEPT. 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The great comic ballet,
HIRKA.
Marston's great scene,
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
During the recess this favorite place of public resort has been elegantly refitted and redecorated.
Great success of the double company.
CROWDED HOUSES.
The beautiful and gifted artist,
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
will appear every evening and Saturday matinee in the new Historical Drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq.,
TWIXT AX AND CROWN,
with new scenery, costumes and properties.
Supported by artists of acknowledged ability.
MATINEE EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
The new burlesque extravaganza by Jas. Barnes, Esq., the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, with a superior burlesque company.
Preceded each day by a laughable farce, in which the RICE SISTERS (new debutants) will appear.
Secured seats may be procured for either of the above performances one week in advance.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
SEEBACH.
Formerly known as the Theatre Francais.
Director...................................J. GRAU.
Mme. MARIE SEEBACH,
with her new and brilliant company of eminent artists will inaugurate the Theatrical Season of 1870-71
ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 15,
with the production of Goethe's sublime creation,
FAUST.
A subscription for the Seebach season of twenty-four nights will be opened at Schirmer's music store, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Sept. 8. Regular subscription nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.
The morning and afternoon classes will resume on
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.
Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
On and after Sept. 3, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK, 7:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M. JESSE HOYT, 3:30 P. M. Connecting at Sandy Hook with trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Oceanport, Eatontown Junction, Farmingdale, Bricksburg and Manchester. For Branchport and Toms River, 7:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Eatontown, 3:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 3:30 P. M. via Port Monmouth Pier, and 4:15 P. M. via Sandy Hook. Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 7:15 A. M. Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:15 P. M., (express.) For freight to all points 6 P. M.
Returning trains leave Long Branch 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 6:58 P. M.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Company, Pier No. 30 North River. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York), and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8¼ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 5th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—the beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
L. S. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon, and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION—the last trip to Coney Island—down the bay, and around Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. The steamer META will leave 8th-st., East River, at 8:20; Peck-slip (A 8:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9; West 10th-st., 9:20; Warren-st., 9:45; Pier No. 4, North River, 10 o'clock. Music will be furnished on board for dancing, and sufficient time will be given at the Island for bathing and refreshments. Tickets for gentlemen, $1; for ladies, 50c. The proprietor means to make this the most [illegible] of the season.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriations for Public Buildings—Opinion of the Attorney-General—The President and Cabinet—Political Prospects in Louisiana—Treasury Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON recently requested the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the following points, viz.: First—Are the appropriations made in the act approved April 20, 1870, the Deficiency bill, for the construction, repair, &c., of public buildings, to be regarded as having a longer duration in law than the last fiscal year. Second—Will so much of the appropriations made by the act of July 15, 1870, (the Sundry Civil bill,) for the completion of public buildings therein mentioned, as remains unexpended at the expiration of the present fiscal year, be applicable to the completion of those which at that time may remain unfinished. Third—Are appropriations for public buildings to be considered as specific appropriations for the service of a particular fiscal year, or as specific appropriations for particular purposes, having duration until such particular purposes shall have been accomplished. Acting Attorney-General TALBOT has responded to these queries with a decision which reverses the positions which have been heretofore taken by the Controller of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs, and relieves the Department from much of the embarrassment caused by the construction which the Controller had placed upon some of the restrictive sections in the late Appropriation bills. Mr. TALBOT says he finds that the appropriations made in the act of April 25, for public works, in four instances are forbidden to commence until the happening of a contingent event, and that this condition makes the appropriation in those instances outlast the postponement, whether that does or does not terminate before the close of the fiscal year in which the appropriations were made. The objects of appropriation are the St. Paul, Minn., Custom-house, the New-York Post-office, the Post-office and Sub-Treasury at Boston, and the Marine Hospital at Chicago. Upon these buildings he holes the expenditure is made lawful, after the close of the current fiscal year, by words which plainly indicate that there was no Congressional intent to limit those appropriations in duration to the close of the last fiscal year, which would have left only two and a half months for their expenditure. They are therefore, held to be appropriations for particular objects, having duration until those objects are effected. And this conclusion is applicable to all appropriations for public buildings, furniture, &c., in the act of April 20, and to similar appropriations in the subsequent act of July 15, 1870. Mr. TALBOT does not, however, rest his decision of the status of the appropriation in the latter act wholly upon the same ground with that in the Deficiency bill, but upon the broader ground that the whole course of administration, executive and legislative, from the early days, has uniformly treated such appropriations as for specific objects, and having duration in law until those objects are accomplished, this construction being necessary, that the plain intent of Congress, the completion of these buildings, may be executed. It will be observed that this decision will also apply to appropriations for light-houses, and will relieve the Light-house Board from the embarrassment which they had expected to encounter under these acts of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President did not arrive today, as some people expected, and he has given no indication of his coming. There are only two members of the Cabinet in the City—Messrs. COX and ROBESON. The President will be here on Friday, however, as will also Secretary FISH, who returns then for the season. A Cabinet meeting will probably be held on that day.

PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

Senator HARRIS, of Louisiana, who has been here for a few days upon business connected with the political campaign in that State, left on his return to-night. He reports the political prospects very encouraging for the Republicans, and thinks there is little doubt that they will carry the State by a very decided majority. It looks now as though there would be a reasonably fair election. The cotton crop in Louisiana will be about equal to last year. It would have been much larger but for the drouth in the early part of the season. The cane crop is unusually large.

LOCKS UPON RAILROAD CARS.

Acting Secretary RICHARDSON today decided upon the lock to be used on railway cars carrying bonded goods. It was determined to adopt a new system, using four locks upon each car, or two upon each door upon the inside. Each door will be locked with the American seal lock, which will be reached through a hole in the door. The Thompson lock now in use will be retained upon the outside.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

The following has just been issued:

Comparative statement of receipts of the United States Government from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870:

Sources of Revenue from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869.	
Customs	$251,972,708 19
Lands	3,491,278 58
Internal revenue	246,133,845 74
Miscellaneous	54,716,270 51
Total	$556,315,203 02
March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870.	
Customs	$294,725,139 21
Lands	5,310,894 78
Internal revenue	299,397,764 89
Miscellaneous	44,095,169 74
Total	$643,728,968 62
Increase in customs	$42,751,431 02
Increase in lands	1,819,516 20
Increase in internal revenue	53,263,919 15
Total	$97,834,866 37
Decrease miscellaneous	10,621,100 77
Total increase	$87,213,765 60

DEATH OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

JOHN L. TAYLOR, an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, dropped dead in the General Land Office, this morning. He was seventy years of age. He had been a clerk in the Land Office for a month. His death was caused by heart disease.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The stationery contract for supplying the officers of the internal revenue throughout the country has been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., and not Phillips & Slomons, as incorrectly reported.

EXPENSES OF BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning the disbursements of store-keepers' salaries and expenses by proprietors of bonded warehouses, in accordance with the recent act of Congress, which requires the proprietors of all internal revenue bonded warehouses to pay to the Collector the current expenses and salaries of store-keepers, or other officers in charge of such warehouses, and the same, when not paid, may be collected by the same means provided for the collection of other taxes, and all sums so collected in the nature of reimbursements to the United States, for payments on account of expenses and salaries of store-keepers or other officers in charge of such warehouses, or that may hereafter be so collected, shall be carried to the credit of the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors, store-keepers, &c.

SPIRIT METERS IN DISTILLERIES.

Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS gives notice that the period within which spirit meters must be attached and adjusted for use in distilleries, under the regulations of June 7, 1870, series No. 5, is extended for sixty days from the 7th inst.

Personal.

Count de Turenne, of France, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gov. Walker, of the Bahamas, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. E. M. Dodge, of the United States Army; Hon. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa; Gen. Henrick, of Fort Warren, and Col. J. O. Watson, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge J. J. Martin, of Washington; Hon. H. D. Adams, of Albany; Hon. Geo. W. Law, of Massachusetts; Commander Davenport, of the United States Navy, and Col. Spaulding, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. N. G. Garcia, Argentine Minister at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel. Prof. Green, of Washington, is at the Everett House. Col. Crosby, of the United States Army, and Hon. J. K. Fisher, of Chicago, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. T. W. Vosburgh, of Albany; Hon. G. T. Coniteo, of Baltimore, and A. M. Orr, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

Sharp Practice by a Husband—He is Outwitted and Humbled by His Wife.

The Providence *Press*, of a recent date, says: "Something like a year since, a well-known pair of this city decided to part company, and each leave the other to his or her most desired pursuit. This dissolution of partnership was brought about by the frequently occurring fact that the course of their married life instead of flowing along like a Summer stream, whose polished surface is disturbed only here and there by a gentle ripple, was on the contrary subjected to frequent storms and tempestuous squalls, which rendered existence in unison a burden and a torment. Such being the case, they mutually agreed to part company and each to paddle an individual canoe over such water as was most preferable. Each promised to leave the other in undisturbed possession of whatever property belonged to them individually, and with this contract they parted, the husband remaining in Providence, and the wife going to the home of her sister in a country town something less than a hundred miles from this city. Thus a year passed on, and neither saw or heard anything of the other. During this period 'fortune smiled' upon the wife, who is a woman richly endowed with nature's charms, and upon whom beauty has stamped its coveted impress. She amassed quite a comfortable quantity of this world's riches, and desiring to enjoy them more extensively she purchased a horse and buggy, with which she drove about in high style and comfort. The husband, hearing last week of the worldly prosperity of the former partner of his joys and the creator of all his sorrows, determined to pay her a visit, and in his secret thought resolved to become possessor of the aforesaid stylish 'turn-out.' Taking a journey into those parts, he watched his chance and succeeded in stealing the team, and on Thursday morning started home in high glee, driving the coveted prize. The woman discovering the strategic movement, took the first train for Providence, arriving here about the same time that her lord drove into town with the horse and buggy. On inquiry she found that the law would not convict her husband for stealing, recognizing as it did, the precept 'what is mine is thine, and what is thine is mine.' She then put her woman's wit at work to discover some way to secure a 'come uppance' with her husband. At length she discovered that he also owned a horse and buggy, and immediately she resolved upon her course. Finding where he kept the team, she succeeded, all unaided, in securing it, and away she went, whither her husband is in vain trying to ascertain. For great was his astonishment and chagrin on Saturday, returning from his day's employment, which he had made light and pleasant by joyfully contemplating his own shrewdness, to find that the wife of his bosom had completely outgeneraled him, and that, too, with his own weapons."

Christian Associations' Convention at Poughkeepsie.

The fifth annual Convention of the various Young Men's Christian Associations belonging to this State commenced at Poughkeepsie yesterday. Mr. R. R. MCBURNEY, of this City, presided, and Rev. R. S. HOLMES, of Auburn, acted as Secretary. A prayer was made by Mr. THOS. VERNON, of Poughkeepsie, after which a report was furnished, showing the work of the different Associations. Mention was made that Sunday-school and city mission work had diverted attention from the study of the Bible to a considerable extent.

The following gentlemen were appointed Committee on Permanent Organization: John R. Eadie, North Shore; Verranus Morse, Brooklyn; John J. Platt, Poughkeepsie; J. Baldwin, New-York; C. O. Titus, Fulton; M. Cain, Schenectady; P. W. Ewens, Syracuse; W. R. Adriance, Auburn; C. P. Pierce, New-York; J. B. Thomas, Brooklyn, E. D.; H. R. Schemerhorn, Hudson; R. H. Wallace, Little Britain; F. M. Smith, Malone; Charles Schlegel, New-York; E. A. Hurlburt, Ogdensburg; William H. Fisher, Attica; J. W. Stearns, Greenpoint.

The following were subsequently elected: President—R. R. McBurney, of New-York. Vice-Presidents—A. J. Holbrook, Ogdensburg; Verranus Morse, Brooklyn; W. Cain, Schenectady; J. P. Heath, Poughkeepsie. Secretaries—R. S. Holmes, Auburn; Chas. J. Schlegel, New-York. The Convention will reassemble to-day.

Entries for the Fleetwood Park Trotting Matches.

The entries for the Fall trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park closed at No. 1,434 Broadway, last evening. There was a large number of sporting men in attendance. The following is a list of the entries:

PURSE No. 1.—$1,000 for horses that never beat 2:40: HENRY MYERS' *Logan*, S. D. BRUCE'S *Enigma*, A. H. SAMMIS' *Bashaw Maid*, M. RODEN'S *New-Berlin Girl*, J. MURPHY'S *Jas. H. Coleman*, D. OLMSTEAD'S *Young Wilkes*, J. ROGERS' *Pownal Mare*, F. S. STEVENS' *Contraband*, A. FULLERTON'S *Lady Hughes*.

PURSE No. 2.—$2,000 for horses that never beat 2:30: M. RODEN'S *Charley Green*, J. MURPHY'S *Daniel Boone*, J. A. CHAMBERS' *Hickory Jack*, J. HORNBECK'S *Captain Gill* and J. M. MILLER'S *Mary*.

PURSE No. 3.—$2,500 for horses that never beat 2:26: D. MACE'S *Confidence*, M. RODEN'S *Patchen Chief*, D. H. BLANCHARD'S *License* and J. NESBITT'S *J. J. Bradley*.

PURSE No. 4.—$1,000 for horses that never beat 2:34; two miles and repeat: M. RODEN'S *New-Berlin Girl*, J. MURPHY'S *Lady Sears*, C. RECORD'S *New-Haven Boy*, L. HUTCHINSON'S *Ed. Ellis*, and J. J. BOWEN'S *Lady Ellis*.

PURSE No. 5.—$2,500 for horses that never beat 2:22: J. MURPHY'S *Henry*, W. H. DOBLE'S *Lucy*, W. H BORST'S *George Wilkes*, and B. DOBLE'S *Hotspur*.

Chess.

An excellent contest occurred recently, at the Café International, between Capt. MACKENZIE, on one side, and Messrs. P. RICHARDSON and E. DELMAR, strong players, consulting, on the other. The following is the game:

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

MACKENZIE. White.	ALLIES. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. K Kt to B 3.	P to Q 3.
3. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4. Kt takes P.	Kt to K B 3.
5. Kt to Q B 3.	B to K 2.
6. B to K 2.	B to Q 2.
7. P to K B 4.	Q Kt to B 3.
8. Castles.	P to K R 3.
9. B to K 3.	Kt takes Kt.
10. B takes Kt.	P to Q B 4.
11. B takes Kt.	P takes B.
12. Kt to Q 5 (a).	B to Q B 3.
13. B to K R 5.	K R to Kt.
14. R to K.	Q to Q 2.
15. P to B 5 (b).	R to Kt 2.
16. Q to Q 2.	Castles Q R (c).
17. P to Q B 4.	Q R to Kt.
18. R to K 2.	B to Q.
19. Q takes R P.	B takes Kt.
20. B P takes B.	Q to K 2.
21. Q to B 4.	B to Kt 3.
22. R to Q B.	K to Kt.
23. K to B.	R to Kt 4.
24. B to B 3.	K to R (d).
25. P to K Kt 4.	Q R to K R.
26. Q to Kt 3.	Q to B.
27. P to K R 4.	K R to Kt.
28. Q R to Q B 2.	Q to R 3.
29. Q takes Q P.	Q takes R P.
30. R to R 2.	Q to Kt 4.
31. Q R to B 3.	B to Q R 4.
32. Q R to B 2.	Q to K 6.
33. K to Kt 2.	R takes P ch (e).
34. B takes R.	Q takes P ch.
35. K to B.	Q to K 6 ch and the allies draw by perpetual check.

(a). This move gives White an advantage in position.

(b). To shut out the adverse queen.

(c). Judiciously played. White could not safely capture Q R P.

(d). To give freedom to their bishop.

(e). A drawn game is secured by this move. Suppose:

34. Q takes R.	33. R takes R ch.
35. B takes R.	34. R takes P ch.
36. K to R 3.	35. Q takes P ch.
37. K to R 2.	36. B to K 8.
38. K to Kt 2.	37. Q to Q 6 ch.
39. B to B 3 and wins.	38. Q takes P ch.

Work of the Dover-Street Free School.

The Dover-street Free School will make their annual excursion on Thursday next, visiting Fort Lee on the Hudson. The school was established about five years ago by Capt. E. RICHARDSON, and is in a very encouraging condition at the present time. It has furnished food and clothing to a large number of little children, besides supplying the wants of their parents. Gratuitous medical assistance has also been given to the children by Dr. THOMS. The following is a statement of its eleemosynary labors during the last six months:

Number of wives and widows of seamen who have received help during the past six months, 41; wives and widows of landsmen, 26; total number of children who have attended school, 101; children of seamen, 62.

Mrs. JONES, a lady missionary attached to the school, has visited three hundred sailors, besides numerous fallen women, since January last, and has endeavored to accomplish their reformation. Her efforts were attended with considerable success. The school is situated in the building of the New-York Port Society's Mission, corner of Water and Dover streets.

Providing for the Nation's Defenders.

The payment of invalid pensions was continued yesterday morning by Col. VANBUREN, at the Pension office in the Sub-Treasury building. The number of persons present was not as great as on the previous day, yet there 200 pensioners were paid money amounting to nearly $18,000 in the aggregate. Invalid pensions vary in amount from $2 to $25 monthly, according to the damage sustained by the pensioner. Most of the cases are below $8; the injuries in general being slight. This is certainly a small amount, but persons receiving such pensions are always able to labor for themselves. Where the wounds are of such a nature as to incapacitate the person, the amount paid is much larger, as will be seen from the following: For total disability, from disease or ordinary wounds, $8; for loss of both feet, $20; for loss of both eyes or hands, $25; for the loss of one foot and one hand, $20, and for the loss of one foot or one hand, $15. Many soldiers having diseases labor under the impression that only wounds carry pensions, and in consequence delay making their claims within five years after their discharge. In this case they lose their back pension, as the law requires the claim to be filed within that time.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The ante-mortem statement of PAUL GOTTBERG, who lies dangerously wounded at Bellevue Hospital, was taken yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at that institution. The verdict rendered by the jury at the inquisition, was to the effect that the man received his injuries in the abdomen at the hands of one of the men who assaulted him at Madison Park on Sunday morning. The names of the men are WILLIAM BROWN, EDWART SHERIDAN and JOHN GEGHARTY. The particulars of the assault have already been published in these columns.

The body of a man was found floating off the Battery, yesterday forenoon. In his pocket was a steerage passage-ticket to Liverpool, on the *City of Paris*. It was bought Sept. 2, and passage dated for Saturday, the 3d, and made out in the name of PAT. FRIZZAL. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Coroner FLYNN was, yesterday, notified of the death of EMILY HUDSON, an English girl, aged nineteen, who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital Aug. 29. It is believed she was poisoned.

In the case of the child WALTER TAYLOR, who was run over by a Hudson River Railroad car, on Hudson-street, Sept. 1, inquisition was had before Coroner FLYNN, at the City Hall, yesterday. From the testimony given by GEORGE E. O'BRIEN, J. R. HILL, JOHN BALDWIN and JOHN E. WHITE the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The new railroad connection at New-Haven, with the 11 o'clock night boat from New-York, is proving a great public convenience. The train in New-Haven, in waiting on the dock, leaves at 5 A. M., or on arrival of the steamer, and passengers reach Hartford, Springfield and vicinity before business hours, and Montreal or the White Mountains in the evening.

LOUIS CROSBY, of Jersey City, a clerk of LEWIS, GOLDTHWAITE & CO., No. 456 Broadway, was fully committed, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of entering his employer's store on the night of Sept. 3, by means of false keys, and stealing three full suits of clothes, worth $40. It is understood that the prisoner has long been a defaulter, and that others are involved in the transactions. He had nothing to say in his own defense.

MARY A. BURNS, or her guardian, RICHARD OAKY, are wanted by G. S. MCWATTERS at Police Head-quarters. The Government has granted a pension to this girl, who is a soldier's orphan.

TERRENCE LEONARD, keeper of a second-hand furnishing store at No. 694 Eighth-avenue, was yesterday charged, in the Yorkville Police Court, by Mrs. FRAZER, wife of Officer FRAZER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, with committing an indecent assault upon her, on Friday evening last. The prisoner waived examination, and was fully committed to answer.

JAMES E. FITZPATRICK, a boy of about twelve years old, was committed by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for stealing some old jewelry belonging to FERDINAND ASHELS, No. 418 West Fifty-third-street.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the calendar of contested cases was called—a very short one—but no case was tried—all being put over to various days during next and the following weeks. No other business was transacted.

IRA PAYNE, of New-York, and HENRY HART, of Poughkeepsie, met at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, for the purpose of shooting at 50 pigeons, each for the sum of $1,000. HART was very unlucky, only killing 13 birds out of 30, and withdrew. PAYNE, out of the 34 he shot at, brought down 32.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were unusually entertaining, and the attendance was large. Prof. LYMAN read an interesting paper on the agricultural future of the sage-brush lands of the West. The cabbage-worm, big trees, diseased cattle, superintendents of farms, &c., were among the subjects discussed. A full report of the proceedings of the Club will be published in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

A handsome new church is now being built at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, for the use of the congregation at present attending the Methodist Episcopal Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. It will cost nearly $100,000.

JAMES MAHER, aged fifty-one, was struck on the head by a German named DUSON, yesterday, with a heavy garden hoe. Five scalp-wounds were inflicted. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

About the middle of the present month, five companies, connected with the crack Boston regiments, will visit this City, and will be the guests of the Ninth Regiment. The Ninth intend visiting Boston on the 2d prox., on the steamer *Plymouth Rock*.

Hon. THOS. HUGHES, M. P., who arrived in this City on Monday, is the guest of Mr. PETER COOPER. Yesterday Mr. HUGHES enjoyed a ride about the City, visiting various friends and public places. After dinner, in company with Mr. HEWITT and Prof. SILLIMAN, he went to Central Park, and in the evening called at the Union League Club Rooms.

Another performance of open-air music is announced by the Central Park Band, to commence at Washington-square at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

Mayor HALL, yesterday, received a telegram from the Mayor of Paris, which has been declared a republic. The Stars and Stripes were immediately displayed on the City Hall's flag-staffs in recognition of the new Government.

BROOKLYN.

EMELIO BUCHACA, cigar-dealer at No. 88 Myrtle-avenue, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, charged with the alleged theft of 2,500 cigars from his former employer, S. D. CUDLIP, of No. 79 Fulton-avenue. The case will be tried on Friday.

MOODY, the murderer of DUFFEY, has not yet been caught. The Police, however, believe him to be still in the city.

A safe in the office of the Demerest Iron Works, on Clymer-street, E. D., was blown open by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and $150 successfully extracted.

The grocery-store of PATRICK O'HARA, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, was entered before daylight, yesterday, by sneak thieves, and robbed of $50.

There were 244 deaths in Brooklyn last week, 47 of whom were women, 37 men, 72 boys and 88 girls.

STATEN ISLAND.

OSCAR LUDWIG, a native of New-York City, aged twenty-eight years, was found drowned, yesterday, near Clifton. He and two others were out fishing, when, as asserted, the boat capsized, and LUDWIG and the others clung to the boat. LUDWIG then tried to swim ashore and met his death, while his companions were picked up by the Police, and when brought ashore were found to be very drunk. They were held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

JAMES NORTON, PETER EASTERBROOK and JAMES FARLEY, while on a bender on Sunday, attacked the house of a citizen of Factoryville, and attempted to break in the door. An officer went to the parties, when they made an attack on him, and attempted to beat him. They failed, however, and were finally arrested by Officers AMBROSE and CORNELL, who were obliged to club the rioters, one of whom got badly cut. They were sent to the County Prison.

Three parties who did not give their names were yesterday arrested by the officials for attempting to pass a lot of counterfeit money. They hailed from New-York, and after a hearing before Judge KILPATRICK were sent to the County Jail to await the action of the United States authorities.

There are at present forty-seven prisoners in the Richmond County Prison, some of whom are charged with burglary, and one horse-stealing.

The Supervisors of Edgewater at their last meeting elected Mr. FUME to the position of Assistant Police Justice, made vacant by the death of the late venerable Judge TAYLOR. There were no fewer than six candidates for the position.

NEW-JERSEY.

The total assessed valuation of property to be taxed in Middlesex County, is $22,419,000. The State tax will be $22,083, and the County tax $23,947. The total city tax for New-Brunswick will be $151,647.

The Fall terms of the United States District Courts commenced at Trenton yesterday. An application was made by Mr. RANSOM in behalf of PATRICK H. MCDONOUGH, who is now confined in the Essex County Jail on a charge of having represented himself as a United States revenue officer, for a reduction of the amount of the bail, which was fixed at $15,000. Mr. KEASBEY, the United States District-Attorney, said there were a dozen charges against MCDONOUGH for having passed himself off for a revenue officer, but that he was willing to have the bail fixed at $10,000. The motion was allowed.

Rev. Mr. NEW, lately pastor of the Second German Church at Newark, has accepted a call in a Philadelphia church.

The Newark Shooting Society have been engaged for the past two days in holding their Eleventh Annual Prize Shooting. The best shots so far have been Messrs. HERNE and JOS. HERNZ, of New-York; SCHELDT, of Newark, and SCHALK, of Pottsville.

It is stated that Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN has positively refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the coming Congressional canvass.

The Fall term of the Union County Court opened at Elizabeth, yesterday, Judge DEPUE presiding. Associate Judges GREENE, BOWNE, MULFORD and GIBLY were also in attendance. There are seven prisoners awaiting trial. On the civil list there are quite a number of cases pending.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a Swiss, named JOHN MOELLE, was discovered in an out-house on the premises of ALWEISE FREY, on West Bank-street, Newark, with the carotid artery entirely severed. When found the entire body was covered with blood, and the man was supposed to have been dead several hours.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, the inhabitants of Hoboken were awakened by a fearful explosion, shaking the walls of several houses, caused by the explosion of a boiler in the gas-works on Willow-street, near Fourteenth. The explosion completely destroyed the interior of the building, and knocked out the end walls. The loss will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

The census takers report a population of 9,067 people in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of Elizabeth, of which number 2,401 are of foreign birth.

The sum of $350 has been realized in behalf of the Boys' Lodging-house at Newark, the money having been contributed at a festival given by Miss KATE LOWTHROP, of Boonton, on her brother's grounds.

The regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council took place yesterday afternoon. Some time ago the Council adopted a resolution to purchase a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 6, which was vetoed by the Mayor. The Council again passed the resolution yesterday over the veto, and also awarded a contract for the manufacture of fire hose, which was vetoed at the same time. It was determined to erect two baths at an entire cost of $33,000. The position of these baths has not been determined, but it is intended to place one in the lower and the other in the upper part of the city. The authorities were instructed to remove the bell tower, now standing above the City Hall, and $15,000 was devoted to the purchase of lots near the centre of the consolidated city, for the purpose of erecting a new station-house.

Yesterday the Watson Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., closed a contract with the Harlem Railroad Company for the construction of an iron bridge over the Hudson River. The bridge, when completed, in March, 1871, will have a swing span of 200 feet, and two ponnant spans of 161 feet each.

The thermometer reached 80° in the shade, at 2 P. M. yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Lieut.-Commanders Charles E. Clark and William R. Bridgman are ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.; Paymaster William B. Boggs to Washington, the 6th inst., as Inspector of Provisions; Chaplain Frank B. Rose to the Receiving Ship *Vermont*; Lieut.-Commander Edwin White has been detached from the Hydrographic office and ordered to the Naval Academy. Pay-master A. W. Russell has been detached from duty at Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to duty as Purchasing Pay-master at Philadelphia on Oct. 1. Paymaster Robert Pettit has been detached from duty as Purchasing Pay-master at Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts. Chaplain George W. Dorrance has been detached from the receiving-ship *Vermont* and ordered to the *Guerrière*. Chief Engineer William S. Stamm has been detached from the Pacific fleet and ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at Mare Island, Cal. Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher has been detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet as Fleet Engineer. At his own request, First-Lieut. G. Von Pluncher, of the Ninth Infantry, is honorably discharged from the United States service. The United States steamer *Franklin* will, by the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, remain in the European fleet for the present.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The market for American Securities opened heavy and closed dull. Stocks opened heavy and closed quiet. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅞	92⅛
Consols for account	91⅝	91⅞	92⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅛	88¾	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87¼	88	87⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86¾	87	86¾
U. S. 10-40s	83½	....	83½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111½	....	111½
Erie Railroad shares	17⅛	....	17⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23	....	23

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds heavy at 92¼ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Sept. 6—5 P. M.—Calcutta LINSEED opened easier at 63s., and closed dull. LINSEED-OIL firm. TALLOW opened quiet and closed declining; quoted 44s. 3d. @44s. 6d. Spirits TURPENTINE opened dull and closed quiet at 28s. 6d. SUGAR firm. Whale OIL nominal. Refined PETROLEUM firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—5 P. M.—COTTON opened firm and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 9¼d., and closed at 9⅛d.; Midding Orleans opened at 9¾d. and closed at 9⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 9,000 bales, including 2,00 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 5th, since the last report, have been 5,000 bales. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White; 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western and 9s. 6d. @9s. 8d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 35,000 are American. FLOUR, 24s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. PEAS, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and steady. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 16s. 6½d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR active and a shade firmer; Spring Extras, $3 75@$6 50. WHEAT firmer and higher at 98¼c.@98½c., cash and seller last half this month; during the afternoon dull at 97c.@97¼c., seller last half this month. CORN steady and quiet at 60½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 60¼c., cash. OATS declining, and moderately active at 34c.@34½c. RYE firmer at 65c. for No. 2. BARLEY declining, and fairly active at $1 06½ for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. @90c., wood and iron-bound. PROVISIONS more active and unchanged. HOGS higher at $9 45@$9 85 for Fair to Choice. CATTLE dull at $3@$7 50 for Texan to good smooth Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 104,800 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 143,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 55,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 35; Double Extra, $5@$5 10; Treble Extra, $5 37@$5 50. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; Strictly Prime, $1 13@$1 14; No. 1 at $1 15@$1 18. CORN dull; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Choice White, 70c. OATS advancing; sales at 33c.@36c., in bulk; 39c.@43c., sacked. BARLEY firm at $1 10 for Minnesota Spring. RYE quiet; strictly Prime, 70c.@71c. HIGHWINES inactive; iron-bound, 93c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD quiet at 15¼c.@16c. CATTLE dull at $5@$7 50 for Fair to Choice. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bbls; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 20c.; do. Gulf, 20½c.; demand light. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½; Extras, $5 62½@$5 75; Spring Wheat, Extra family $6@$6 60; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@$7 37½; Fancy, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT firmer; Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 40. RYE steady; Western, 88c. CORN dull and weak; Yellow Western, 93c.@94c.; Mixed do., 85c.@90c. OATS steady at 50c.@52c. COFFEE held firmly; Rio at 15c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK declined; $29@$30 for New and Old. LARD, 16¼c.@16¾c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 26c. WHISKY held firmly; Western iron, 95c.@96c.; wood, 94c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 165,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 11c. on Wheat, 10½c. Corn, 7c.@9c. Oats, to New-York, boatmen insisting upon ½c. advance on Oats. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT market dead; nearest approach to value, No. 1 Western Spring nominally $1 12. CORN lower; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 71c. OATS heavy; no demand; nominally 42c. for No. 2 Western. RYE heavy; 81c holding price; no buyers. BARLEY nominally 5c. lower; Choice Western offered at $1 25. PORK dull at $29. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 93c. SEED quiet; sales 109 bags Timothy at $5 25.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—BAGGING firm at 29c.@30c. COTTON firm; Middling, 18½c. FLOUR dull at $5 25 for Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 95c. OATS dull at 47c. RYE dull at 75c. PROVISIONS firmer and unchanged. WHISKY—New firm at 90c.@91c. TOBACCO—Sales 144 hhds. at $4 10@$5 75 for Trash and Frosted Lugs; $5 85@$6 75 for Common to Good Lugs; $7@$7 50 for Low Leaf to Medium Bright Wrappers.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 01 for new No. 1; 97½c. for new No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 37c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 63c. rejected. RYE declining; sales at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY steady at $1 for No. 2. FREIGHTS more active; 5½c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; Red Winter held at $1 25. CORN selling in car-lots at 80c.@81c. OATS nominal. CORN-MEAL—$2 for bolted, $1 90 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—810 bushels Oats, 8,300 bushels Barley, and 208,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, and 1,683,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm at 90c.@91c. Mess PORK dull at $27 50, with no demand. LARD dull; offered at 15½c., with no buyers. BULK MEATS in fair demand at 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c. for Sides. BACON in good demand at 14½c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides; new Clear Sides held at 17c.; new Shoulders, 14½c. EXCHANGE dull at par.

TOLEDO, Sept. 6.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT irregular; No. 1 Red, $1 14½; No. 2 Red, fresh, $1 11½@$1 12. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, 60c.; No. 2, 59c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 39c.; No. 2, 38c. FREIGHTS a shade lower at 3½c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—COTTON nominally 18½c.; Receipts, 127 bales; Exports, 169 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 90c. in store. OATS dull at 48c. @50c. PORK dull at $28 50@$29. LARD dull at 17½c.@18½c. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 6.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,162 head; prices range at last week's low rates, with no improvement in the market; sales of Extra at $13 25@$13 50; First Quality, $11 50@$12 50; Second Quality, $9 50@$11; Third Quality, $7@$9. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,186 head; sales in lots at $2@$3 50 each.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 6.—FLOUR easier; Superfine, $5 40; Double Extra, $6 15@$6 20; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN easier; Mixed, 82½c.; White, 92c. @93c.; Yellow, 95c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 126; New-York sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 114.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 16; No. 2 White, $1 18. CORN dull and nominally lower; held at 70c. for No. 1; 68c. bid. OATS steady at 42c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $4 50; Refined, 23c.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20c.@20½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 83 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; total, 183 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 6.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 35½c. RESIN quiet at $2@$3 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 20@$2 25. TAR steady at $2. COTTON steady; Middling, 17½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—COTTON very firm at 18c.; sales, 127 bales; receipts, 192 bales; new Cotton is arriving freely.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—COTTON easier; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 2 bales; coastwise, 338 bales; total, 340 bales; stock, 1,085 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 6—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 6 bales; exports, coastwise, 96 bales; stock, 538 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—COTTON—Demand is fair; prices firm; middlings 18¼c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 269 bales; stock, 16,622 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling 18¼c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 365 bales; stock, 1,181 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 35; No. 1, $1 25; Amber, $1 15; Regular, $1 08. OATS, 42c.@43c.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6.—COTTON active; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 530 bales; stock, 3,236 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17½c.; sales 100 bales; net receipts, 55 bales; stock, 10,197 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 62 bales; exports, coastwise, 97 bales; stock, 4,720 bales.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Fall style of gents' hats, No. 212 Broadway. Enough said.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	62
Portland	W.	Clear	60
Boston	N. W.	Clear	62
New-York	W.	Clear	69
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	71
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	68
Washington	W.	Clear	62
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	68
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	81
Savannah	N.	Clear	77
Augusta	N. W.	Cloudy	77
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	66
Buffalo	S.	Clear	66
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	57
Chicago	S.	Clear	71
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	75
Mobile	N.	Clear	79
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	83
Key West	—	Clear	85
Havana	—	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Missouri	Sept. 8	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	Sept. 8	New-York	Bermuda.
City of Mexico	Sept. 10	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at PostO-ffice.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 12 M., a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River, until 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 6—*In steam-ship City of Cork, for Liverpool.*—Miss Mary Dickens, Hiram L. Washburn, Mr. Wyatt, A. M. Fuller, Hon. E. D. Shea, J. W. Stubb, F. M. Neal, Philip Clarey and wife, Mr. Spear, H. L. Jones, Capt. Clarkson, wife, 2 children and nurse, Dr. E. D. Mapother and wife, R. H. Cook, N. Cook, R. D. Dodge, Thos. Wilson and wife, E. L. Davis.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT 6—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Geo. Jones, Gilbert Jones, Mr. Ketching, Mrs. and Miss Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ripley, F. A. Miller, Mr. Johns, Mr. Prentice, Miss Johns, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Miss Carrey, Mr. Chelchiest, A. H. Smith, Mme. Fieden, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lespinasse, G. B. Keen, Mr. Pigeon, Mr. and Mrs. Rover, Mrs. and Miss Woesten, Mr. Howland's man-servant, Mr. Wheeler's man-servant, Alex. King, A. Kohn, Josh J. Andrews, Josh S. Andrews, Mr. Cummings, R. Hirsch, Miss Willard, Miss Jackson, H. G. Wheeler, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Lehmann, Mrs. Scheil's servant, Mrs. Hovey's servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Libby, Miss Rowland, Mrs. Handley, Miss Nye, Miss Doherty, Jos. R. Vincent, F. Hutchinson, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Spalding, G. W. Jones, W. O. Jones, Mrs. C. Wild, Master Leiber, Mr. Ahandale, J. White, Rev. W. Quinn, Mrs. A. L. Rovey, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tilge and 2 daughters, O. Schmidt, Baron Osten Sacken, Mrs. O. Schmidt, Mrs. A. L. Higbee, Mrs. B. Nye and daughter, R. W. Dean, R. B. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, S. F. Andrews, Mrs. and Master Andrews, Mrs. Victor Bishop and son, Gen. J. Howland and lady, Mrs. W. E. Stuart and brother, Mrs. Stuart and servant, H. Van Allen and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Risley, Mr. Blight and son, Mrs. Blight and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Busby and child, Mrs. Eagler, Miss Gillender, Mlle. Benty, Mr. Marsby and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. Devlin, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Johnson, son and two daughters, Jas. E. Wright, Miss E. Wright, Mr. Cook, A. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence two daughters and man-servant, Mr. Powell's man servant, J. Abbott, A. Abbott, D. Handley, R. C. Perkins, M. B. Whiting and brother, Josiah Lee, A. Heaton, D. B. Cummins, Miss Brook, Miss Kemble, W. D. Tweedie, C. A. Brook, Mrs. Schmidt and servant, Mrs. Myers and servant, W. P. Low, W. R. Fenney, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Boutilier, T. Flesh, Mr. Boutilier, Jr., W. A. Salecy, Mrs. Manniere, M. L. Knight, Mrs. H. W. Brethaur, Mrs. J. Brown and daughter, Mrs. Austin Myers and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Toronsis and 2 children, Mrs. Buddick, Mrs. Brano, Mrs. Richardson's maid, Mrs. Dallas and maid, Mrs. Thomas S. Read, Miss J. Lawrence, Mrs. P. O. Donohue and son, Mrs. F. Higgins, Mrs. B. H. Moore, Col. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. W. E. Smith, John Aitken, Mrs. and Miss Aitken, Mrs. C. Robbins, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. H. Hovey, Mr. Ogden Haggerty, Mrs. and Miss Hovey, Dr. and Mrs. Weber and child, Mrs. and Miss Coann, Mrs. J. J. Bowden and daughter, Misses McDowell and Brant, Mrs. E. Justh, Mrs. John Connate, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, 2 daughters and child, Mrs. N. J. Shepherd, Miss E. R. Shepherd, nurse, child, Miss Blake, Mrs. Kelley, J. Schieb, Mrs. Schieb and daughter, Mrs. Cep. Speck, Miss L. Speck, Mrs. R. McCaskey, Miss Mary Read, Miss Glynn, Mrs. E. S. Dallas, Mr. English, J. Brown, Walter Powell, M. P., S. R. Graves, M. P., and 2 sons, W. J. Baird, Mr. Farmston, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. A. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. T. J. Adams and brother, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Arnold.

SEPT. 6—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Dr. B. Brandreth, Miss M. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Day and child, Mrs. Kenrick, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. and Mrs. Burbank, Miss Burbank, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Miss Eliza Hutton, Miss Murdock, Master J. Murdock, Master W. Murdock, Master H. Murdock, Master D. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, Mr. Cama, Mr. Toledo, Mrs. F. V. G. Zichtamay, M. T. Hammera, W. Fairchild, Mr. Sybarndt, J. Croft, Mr. Bonner, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Vetterterin, Mrs. Merrell, Mrs. E. F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mr. Herman, G. I. Peacock, M. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, I. E. Johnson, A. F. Judd, C. F. Wilkins, Rev. J. C. Gray, A. Filley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peck, A. Peck, R. Campbell, Mrs. J. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, J. F. Smith, J. G. Stephenson, E. McCarn, W. Dickson, H. Day, Bishop Dorminck, W. B. Crother, J. Crother, H. J. McMundie, Chas. Dowden, Oscar Wellegerod, C. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, H. S. Castell, W. H. Robinson, A. M. Stark, C. W. Marsh, Miss A. Krause, Miss B. Romer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibson, Thomas Gartside, I. Edmunds, Dan. Wilson, O. Schlerter, Mr. and Miss Moriachi, Rev. W. and Mrs. J. M. Dawson, Miss Anna Wilson, Miss Milsted, Miss O'Flanagan, Miss M. G. Young, Master O'Flanagan, Mrs. A. Krug and child, Mrs. F. Harman, Miss M. Hughs, Mrs. F. Fencht, Mrs. S. Schwart, Miss Heisfeldco, H. Schimann, Ernest Beyer, S. Schwart, F. Fencht, S. Peckert, N. Brusson, A. Bezim, G. T. Payne, T. Shaw, S. Dreyfers, Mr. Grosser, Louis Bauman, Miss E. Yates, A. Rosenberg, J. Rosenberg, A. Franesch, D. McShane, Thos. Cross and son, Mr. Fraas, Mr. Sieber, Mr. Merrill, W. J. Faber, P. Slattery, C. Slattery, R. Gray, A. Bailey, M. G. Peck, J. Hutter, E. G. Lochmay, F. Himmer, A. Nelendorf, G. Sleiger, C. Barnard, E. Nealing, J. Abstrom, R. Hermann, Mr. Simon, Mr. Schonfeldt, Mr. Cama, Mr. Prickal, Mr. Mohr, Mr. Wallmeester, Mr. Rosiers, Chas. Ingram, A. F. Weber, Phil. Leter, M. Uhl, F. M. Zemstien, Miss J. Zimmermann, Mr. Hilon, Miss Smithers.

SEPT. 6—*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—Joseph Roth, Robert W. Potter, J. R. Rutter, R. McClallard, John Landsmann, Edwin Stair, George Hoffman, Paul Kane, Ignatius Fokes, H. J. Haven, Wm. Tisdell, R. D. Post, Rev. M. Schuyler, Rev. N. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. and Miss Carson, Mrs. and Miss Hensee, Miss Williams, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Scully, Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Miss Davies, Chas. J. Williams, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mosby, Mr. and Mrs. Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Donner, J. H., L. D. and B. T. Judkins, Mrs. J. H. Judkins and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ryerson, Miss Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strange, Theo. and Fred. Hahns, Johan Anderson, Miss Anderson and 3 children, Mrs. Weidinger, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pres.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—John Mowbray and wife, Mrs. J. B. Grimball, Miss G. B. Grimball, Miss C. M. Grimball, Berkley Grimball, H. Behrman, Miss J. Hartigan, R. W. Perry, Miss Patty Atteton, James Dobbin, E. Scott, J. B. Steele, Alfred Mitchell, B. B. Cregg, J. Frank, H. P. Walker and wife, Henry Schacte, Alfred Schacte, Mrs. S. Leckie, Miss Lilly Leckie, S. Leckie, J. F. Griffin, E. F. Gallaher and wife, William Pearce, William Carrington, C. Gray, Nathan Barne, C. E. Bart, S. Thompson, Joseph Lanier, E. S. England, L. De Treville, L. F. Robertson, wife and 2 children, A. L. Dortic, Joseph Hoffman, Mrs. B. W. Potter, Miss Briggs, Miss A. Moore, Miss Mary Small, Miss Butterfield, F. P. Taylor, Mrs. S. A. Pearce, Miss Lilly Pearce, C. R. F. Reed, Charles Kerrison, J. F. Ennis, S. A. Echols, C. W. Wilson, A. Seckendorff, J. D. Kavanagh, A. T. Gray.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. R. R. Nash, J. Hartridge, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Derby, R. Zachanas, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Sheffield, A. A. Noe, F. Gurschstean, A. F. Aldrich, C. C. Davis, Thomas Freely, B. D. Boardman and wife, R. L. Stevens, W. F. Bliss, A. Patterson, H. F Boyd, H. W. Briller, R. P. Spencer, C. Lightsey, C. Hamilton, Mr. Dierks, Mrs. Chipman and 2 children, Mr. Payne, Mrs. A. A. Barber and 3 children, N. O'Donnell, L. E. Sempa, A. Thompson and son, J. M. Higgins, W. H. Hogan, J. S. Sempa.

In steam-ship Huntsville from Savannah.—Mrs. F. W. Sims and daughter, Mrs. H. S. Reese, Mrs. D. L. Taylor, Mrs. Lindrun, Miss Taylor, Mrs. A. Buckly, Daniel Baker, James Williams, P. Dumont, P. Whalen, E. W. Reese, Wm. Jenkins, B. Hortin, Wm. Little.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:32 | Sun sets......6:23 | Moon sets...2:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:39 | Gov. Island..6:28 | Hell Gate....7:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; Beaufort, McNair, New-Orleans; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, William Dalsell; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde.

Ships Buvelaw, (Br.,) Anderson, Antwerp, Crandell, Berteaux & Co.; Charles, (Belgian), Lechere, Antwerp, Boelen & Brerck; Twilight, Gates, Bristol, E. D. Morgan & Sons; Gen. Chamberlain, Morse, Callao, &c., Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Hattie M., (Br.,) Parker, Bremen, Beney & Parker; Ceutro de Esparacion, Ferres, Barcelona, J. D. Rivers & Co.; Crusoe, (Br.,) Mix, Queenstown, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Lakemba, (Br.,) Brown, Havre, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Carolina, Mesquito, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulk's Sons; Water Lily, Wiggins, Rio Grande del Sul, John Bentham & Co.; G. W. Barter, Stanwood, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Richardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; P. Blake, (Br.,) Brien, Walton, N. S., J. Frye & Co.; Astra, Penery, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Henry Middleton, Brewer, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas Holmes & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Aug. 25, via Queenstown 26, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 4, at 11:30 P. M., 385 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; 5th, at 12:30 P. M., 235 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took from Pilot Boat No. 1 crew of American bark Arthur Kinsman, from Baltimore, bound to Portland, Me. Bark foundered Sunday morning in a gale. All crew saved.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Aug. 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 3, lat. 42 19, lon. 59 8, saw steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 4th, lat. 41 56, lon. 64 30, bark Hesperus, (Br.,) from Antwerp for New-York; 5th, 235 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke schr. Louisa, of Halifax, N. S., dismasted in gale of 4th inst., in tow of 2 pilot-boats; assistance offered, and declined.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Aug. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 229 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Sept. 4, 584 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Demetrius, (Dutch,) bound W.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Tillie, Patridge, St. Domingo City Aug. 28, Samana 29th, and Porto Plata 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. United States sloops of war Swatara and Mantaskett at Samana.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazzard, Savannah 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Washington, Wallace, Wilmington, N C., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Ship Royal Adelaide, (of Liverpool,) Jeffrey, Calcutta and Sand Heads May 5, with mdse. to A. Baxter & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 1; crossed equator 4th ult., lon. 32 29. On 3d inst. had a strong gale from S. E. to N. W., and lasted 18 hours.

Bark C. C. Leary, (of Boston,) Baker, Yokohama April 29, with mdse. to H. W. Loud & Co. Passed Anjier June 7, Cape of Good Hope July 23; was off the Cape 12 ds., with heavy gales from the westward; crossed the line Aug. 11, in lon. 30 28. Aug. 11, lat. 0 20 N., lon. 30 55 W., exchanged lon. with bark Adelaide, of and from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro. Sept. 3, took a pilot from boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5, off the Capes of Delaware.

Bark Norah, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had very light weather; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Thomas, (of London,) Swendson, Philadelphia, in ballast, J. Cummins. Will load for Havana in J. B. Phillips' Sons line.

Brig Melrose, Griggs, Fajardo, P. R., 22 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage, and was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Enterprise, Philbrick, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. Sylvia, Robson, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. G. Dodge, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Faust, Lord, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brower.

Schr. Robt. Myhan, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Jas. Stetson.

Schr. Jefferson Borden, Doane, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Storm Child, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Frances Brooks, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Bisbee, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, Bangor, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Kane, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Columbia, Fogg, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Phinney, Bath, with ice for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hamingway, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boston, Morson, Providence.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. General Grant, French, New-Haven.

Schr. Niantic, Reed, Taunton.

Schr. Charter Oak, Poole, Salem.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Providence.

Schr. Belspeck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Ganges, Twergy, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Fish, Providence.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Pales, New-Bedford.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eoquette, Britton, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Robin, Strout, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. J. Tinker, Lopas, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Bellona, Hill, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann T. Tipple, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Cork, for Liverpool, via Halifax; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Brig Pronta, (Sp.,) Campa, from Havana. (By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Ship J. W. Rich. (By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark David Nickels, from Fernandina; bark Horace Scudder, from Riga.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—Arr. steamers W. P. Clyde, Wilmington, N. C.; Tallapoosa, New-York; bark Hastings, Leghorn; schr. William, Surinam.

Spoken—The little boat City of Ragusa, yesterday, 78 ds. out from Queenstown, for Boston; expected to reach her destination in about a week. All well on board.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—Arr. schr. Letter, Wells, from New-York; J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; E. G. Knight, from Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 5.—Passed out steamer Cuba, for New-Orleans; brigs Maggie, for Nassau; Water Witch, for Pernambuco; Alexander Kirkland, for Porto Rico; C. C. Van Horn, for Philadelphia; Alice, for Rio; schr. Jessie, for Newfoundland.

Capt. Happ, of the ship Heroine, from Callao, reports: spoke July 11, ship Castlemaine, from Peite, lat. 56 S., lon. 63 W.; Aug. 5, bark City of Kandy, Glasgow, for Callao, in lat. 2 S., lon. 26 W.; Aug. 22, bark Brooklyn, of Liverpool, lat. 24 S., lon. 56 W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 5.—Arr. steamers H. Livingston, from New-York; North Point, from Baltimore; schrs. Robert Caldwell, from New-York; Julia E. Gamage, from Rockland.

Cld. ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, for Montevideo, for orders; schr. Enchantress, for New-York via Providence.

Spoken.

June 15, lat. 27 27 S., lon. 46 29 E., spoke bark Nicoline, (Dutch,) Samarang for New-York, 20 ds. out.

June 11, lat. 32 28 S., lon. 37 30 E., ship Tim Whiffler, Rangoon for Liverpool, 40 ds. out.

June 29, lat. 35 18 S., lon. 21 37 E., bark Alcor (Dutch,) Batavia for Amsterdam, 65 ds. out.

June 30, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 20 28 E., bark Amazon, Karachee for Liverpool, 47 ds. out.

July 7, lat. 39 35 S., lon. 18 40 E., ship William Mulbush, Rangoon for Falmouth, 94 ds. out.

Aug. 2, lat. 1 22 S., lon. 30 45 W., ship Noord Brabant, N. G., Liverpool for Batavia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

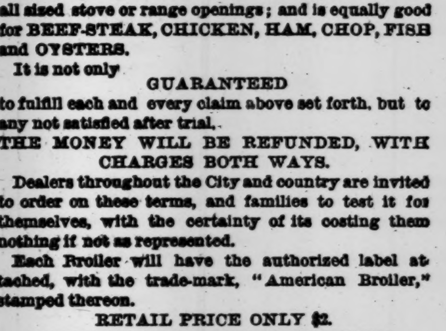
Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 6.—The steam-ship Peruvian of the Allen line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, touched at this port today, and proceeded.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The bark John G. Hall, for Philadelphia, has put back to Liverpool in a damaged condition, having been in collision. She will have to go in the dock.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.



(Pat. July 21, 1868, and Oct. 19, 1869.)

THE FINEST CULINARY INVENTION OF THE AGE.

Embodying in a plain and cheap utensil ALL THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE PERFECT BROILING OF MEATS.

Operates upon the essential natural principles for broiling meats to perfection; prevents the escape of nutriment by evaporation, and retains all the rich juices and delicate flavor—which are mostly lost in all other broilers, or by the process of FRYING.

Broils in less than half the time required by any other, and cooks the meat perfectly uniform, leaving no burned or raw spots.

Does away with all smoke and smell of grease; requires no preparation of fire; and makes broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the QUICKEST and EASIEST, as it is the HEALTHIEST of all MODES OF COOKING MEATS.

Broils equally well over coal or wood; answers for all sized stove or range openings; and is equally good for BEEF-STEAK, CHICKEN, HAM, CHOP, FISH and OYSTERS.

It is not only

GUARANTEED

to fulfill each and every claim above set forth, but to any not satisfied after trial.

THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED, WITH CHARGES BOTH WAYS.

Dealers throughout the City and country are invited to order on these terms, and families to test it for themselves, with the certainty of its costing them nothing if not as represented.

Each Broiler will have the authorized label attached, with the trade-mark, "American Broiler," stamped thereon.

RETAIL PRICE ONLY $2.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Now for sale, in New-York City, by the houses below named, in half dozen and dozen packages, who will be responsible to the full extent of the above guarantees for all broilers sold by them:

LALANCE & GROSJEAN, Manufacturing Company, Nos. 89 Beekman and 53, 55 Cliff sts.

E. KETCHAM & CO., No. 239 Pearl-st.

RUSSELL & ERWIN, Manufacturing Company, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

N. E. JAMES & CO., No. 23 Cliff-st.

For sale at retail by stove, tin and house-furnishing dealers generally.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

Trunk Railroad

IN

NEW-YORK STATE,

PAYING

7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,

ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has 150 miles of road already completed and in profitable operation on the Northern section, extending from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VENEERS.

GEORGE W. READ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

have ready for exhibition and sale a choice and complete assortment of everything in their line, which they are prepared to sell at low prices.

Orders solicited and catalogues furnished.

Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st.

Factory—No. 201 Monroe-st. and No. 209 Madison-st.

KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESKOHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 331 to 337 West 21st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."

The best Suspenders ever worn.